# THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

### VICTORIAN LIBRARIES DEVELOPING AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY RESOURCES

Vol. 10, No. 3 Quarterley

July, 1961

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## AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 10

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S.W. DIVISION OF CHILDREN'S SECTION

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#### THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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Editor: Jean P. Whyte, B.A., A.M.

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#### **REGISTRATION EXAMINATION, 1961**

The 1st D	Registration Examination will be held from 20th November to becember, 1961, as follows:—
R1.	Cataloguing, excluding classification and subject headings
R2.	Classification and subject cataloguing Tues., Nov. 21
	Cataloguing and classification: Practical Wed., Nov. 22
R4.	Provision, administration, processes and services of libraries (all alternatives A-C)
R5.	Provision, administration, processes and services of special libraries and information services (all alternatives A-I) Fri., Nov. 24
R6.	History and purposes of libraries and related services
R7.	Production, acquisition and indexing of materials for research
R8.	Production, publication, history and care of books
R9.	Archives, with special reference to Australia Thurs., Nov. 30
R10.	Library work with children, generally, and with special reference to either Public children's libraries and departments or School libraries Fri., Dec. 1
	All examinations are held from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

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### Editorial

In this year of *The Survey* when Australian librarians, under the direction of Dr. Maurice Tauber, are looking closely at the resources of their libraries, it is encouraging indeed to hear the Prime Minister speak as he spoke at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Fisher Library at the University of Sydney.

Mr. Menzies emphasized the importance of books and stated that he believed that this country needed more large libraries, that Australia should aim at being self-sufficient in library resources. He urged his listeners to save documents and pamphlets for the sake of the historians of the future, and finally he stated that if we are to build library resources effectively librarians must work together, must be co-operative.

From England and Europe the stocks of books are crossing the Atlantic at a pace which can only remind Australians that the time to build up our book resources was twenty or thirty years ago, but the nation had other seemingly more urgent business to attend to then. Today there is no business that is more urgent. The "tremendous challenge" of meeting the demand for tertiary education of which the Prime Minister spoke is one aspect of the choice facing Australia. Either this nation equips its citizens with the facilities which alone can make each man as efficient, as useful, as happy and as good as he was born to be, or this nation retires from the future. For the future belongs to those who possess the knowledge that can

advance the material welfare of society and who possess the wisdom that can create a world worth living in and for. If Australians are to grow in knowledge and wisdom they need to have free and easy access to the knowledge and wisdom of mankind. They need books. They need books in their schools and universities, in their cities and their country towns. If they are to have these books the libraries need money to buy collections now while they are still to be bought. As Dr. A. D. Osborn said in reply to Mr. Menzies, "the world market for older books is dwindling rapidly; competition for what remains is intense; we must act promptly or it will for ever be too late".

We shall meet in August to discuss the book resources of the nation, to hear Dr. Tauber's reports and to present plans for the future development of our libraries. The task will not be easy, the difficulties of financing and staffing any programmes we suggest will be tremendous. We can however go to work knowing that the Prime Minister is aware of the importance of our task. It is up to us to see that any programme that we present is the best possible one for this country at this thirteenth hour. We can then approach what may be the most important Conference that this Association has ever held with some confidence that if our decisions are governed by a co-operative determination to make Australia as self-sufficient in book resources as possible the Government will be sympathetic to our cause.

# Library Association of Australia 1961 Conference Programme

# August 21st - August 25th

#### MONDAY, 21st AUGUST

3.00-5.00 p.m.

Registration of Conference Members at Union Banquet Hall, University of Melbourne.

5.00-7 p.m.

Commencement party for Conference Members in Union Banquet Hall.

8.00 p.m.

Official Opening in Wilson Hall.

8.40 p.m.

Presidential Address

Professor W. G. K. Duncan, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Adelaide.

#### TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST

9.15-9.45 a.m.

AACOBS and Australian Libraries

Mr. Harold White, National Librarian, National Library of Australia, will speak on the present state and possible development of AACOBS in relation to the types of libraries represented by the Sections of the Library Association.

9.45-10.45 a.m.

Discussion between Mr. White and a panel of speakers drawn from the sections of the Association.

Public Libraries

Mr. R. McGreal, Deputy-Librarian, Public Library of New South Wales.

University Libraries

Mr. B. Scott, University of Queensland Library. Special Libraries

Miss W. Johns, Chairman, N.S.W. Division, Special Libraries Section.

Children's Libraries

Mrs. B. Buick, South Australia.

State Libraries

Mr. J. A. Feely, Chief Librarian, State Library of Victoria.

Archives

Mr. A. Horton, University of New South Wales.

Chairman: Professor F. Alexander, Professor of History, University of Western Australia.

11.15 a.m.-12.15 p.m.

"Australian resources for the publication and distribution of books." A discussion between Mr. Max Harris, Adelaide bookseller; Mr. Frank Eyre, Australian and overseas publisher and president of Australian Publishers' Association; Mr. Paul Tracy, Director, Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.

Chairman: Dr. Andrew Fabinyi, Publishing Director, F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd.

2.00-3.00 p.m. Section Meetings

Special Libraries

"The supply, organisation and use of Government Publications." Speaker: Mr. Athol Johnson, N.S.W. Parliament Library.

Children's Libraries

"Standards and training in school librarianship." Speaker: Mr. K. Darling, Scotch College. University Libraries

"Growing together and living together; the concurrent development of University and State Libraries." Speaker: Mr. Harrison Bryan, Librarian, University of Queensland. Discussion Leader: Mr. G. D. Richardson, Principal Librarian, Public Library of N.S.W.

Public Libraries

"Union catalogues for Public Library Regional Systems: a new approach." Speakers: Mr. P. Stansfield, Librarian, East Gippsland Regional; Mr. Barrett Reid, Free Library Service Board, Victoria.

Archives

The collection of Australian historical records, Mr. C. A. Birmester, National Library of Australia.

3.30-4.30 p.m.

Special Libraries

A symposium of "Standards for Special Libraries". "Objectives: the services and collection needed to attain the objectives of a special library." Miss 1. McNamara: C.S.I.R.O. Agricultural Research Liaison. Melbourne.

Public and Children's

"Children's libraries today and tomorrow. An account of Australian services and needs." Miss Joyce Boniwell, National Library of Australia.

Archines

"Official and archival resources in Australia." A brief symposium on the holdings of various State and Commonwealth Departments of specific record groups and manuscript collections. Speakers: Mr. R. Sharman, Queensland State Library; Mr. P. R. Eldershaw, State Library of Tasmania; Mr. H. Nunn, State Library of Victoria.

8.15-9.15 p.m.

"The role of the National Library of Australia in the development of library resources." Dr. A. Grenfell Price, C.M.G., D.Litt., Chairman of the Council of the National Library of Australia.

Chairman: Sir George Paton, Vice-Chancellor, University of Melbourne.

#### WEDNESDAY, 23rd AUGUST

9.15-10.30 a.m.

Special Libraries

(Continuation of the symposium of "Standards for Special Libraries".)

9.15-9.50: "Staff requirements and staff training." Miss Jean Murray, University of N.S.W.

9.55-10.30: "Space, equipment and budgeting standards for special libraries." Miss M. Russell, C.S.I.R.O. Irrigation Research, Griffith, N.S.W.

Public Libraries

"Community surveys on Australian budgets: the use of surveys for evaluation and extension." Miss Margery Ramsay, State Library of Tasmania.

Children's Libraries

"Cataloguing for children's libraries." Miss Cynthia Paltridge, Lady Clarke Librarian, Hobart.

University Libraries

"The use of libraries and bibliographies."
The role of bibliography in the curriculum. Mr. D. H. Borchardt.
Librarian, University of Tasmania.

Archives

"Exploiting the official and private archival resources of Australia." A series of short papers on the listing of microfilms, Public Records Office material, the Guide to Pre-Federation Archives, Mr. D. Bluford, Public Library of N.S.W.; Miss Medcalfe, Miss M. Lukis, State Library of Tasmania; Mr. G. L. Fischer, Public Library of South Australia.

#### 11.00-12.15 p.m.

Special Libraries

Discussion on papers submitted to the symposium. Chairman: Mr. J. E. Fry, Australian Paper Manufacturers.

Univerity Libraries

"Research collections in Public and University Librarlies." Professor J. T. Burke, Professor of Fine Arts, Melbourne.

Children's Libraries

"The nature of teenage reading: a guide to building a collection." Dr. Ellen Morey, University of Melbourne. Public Libraries

"Economic library services for greater metropolitan areas." Mr. J. Martin, South Melbourne Public Library.

Two additional sessions of interest to special groups, and not section meetings, are also to be held here.

Tutors and Lecturers

Discussion group for tutors and teachers of librarianship, to discuss details of the new syllabus, and the possible formation of a tutors and lecturers' section. Chairman: Miss J. P. Whyte.

Maps
"Providing the reader with maps: cooperation between major libraries."
Dr. E. F. Kunz, Mitchell Library.

#### Afternoon

2.00-3.00 p.m.

Open Meetings of Interest to Several Sections

- "Library services for industry and commerce." An account of the Bankstown Pilot Survey, and of the relationship between Public and Special libraries in meeting industrial needs. Speakers:
   Mr. C. Churm, Bankstown Municipal Library; Mr. D. G. Fowler, Metal Trades' Employers' Association, N.S.W.
- "Current practices and trends in overseas librarianship." Speakers: Miss Jean Hagger (U.S.A.); Mr. F. A. Sharr, State Librarian of Western Australia (Europe).

3.30-5.00 p.m.

- 1. "Publicity and public relations for libraries." A consideration of the needs of all libraries to have their services understood. Speaker: Mr. B. W. Wray, State Librarian of Tasmania. Mr. Wray will illustrate with a new film prepared for Tasmanian library services.
- 2. "Mechanization of library techniques." Speakers: Mr. World, of Data Processing Ltd., will discuss the applicability of the Flexowriter to some library techniques; Mr. G. W. Hill, of the Computer Laboratory, Melbourne University, will discuss the general applicability of advances in mechanization and automation to libraries.

"International Conference on Cataloguing Principles: Paris. 1961 Australian practice and attitude towards an International Code." A discussion between members of the Catalogue Code Revision Committee and delegates to the Paris Conference. Chairman and Leader: Miss J. Arnot, Public Library of N.S.W.

Evening 8.15 p.m.

State Government Reception to Conference Members to be held at the Victorian National Gallery.

# THURSDAY, 24th AUGUST 9.15-9.45 a.m.

Annual General Meeting of the Association in Wilson Hall. Chairman: The president, Professor W. G. K. Duncan.

#### 9.45-10.45 a.m.

"Issues facing the L.A.A." (First session.)
"The present general policy of the Association." Speaker: Mr. Athol Johnson,
Hon. General Secretary of the Association.

"Suggestions for future administration."
Speaker: Mr. B. W. Wray, Convener of the Committee on future administration, will give an account of the work of this committee and its recommendations.

The chairman will inaugurate discussion between speakers and allow written questions.

11.15-12.30 p.m.

"Issues facing the L.A.A." (Second Session.) Speakers: Miss W. Radford, Chairman of the Board of Examination, will discuss the recent changes in examination structure and the proposals for changed pre-requisites for entry to the profession; Mr. John Metcalfe, Past-President of the Association and Librarian of the University of N.S.W., will discuss the plans of the Committee on the establishment of University Schools of Librarianship, and give an account of the growth of the school at his University.

The chairman will inaugurate discussion between speakers and allow written

questions.

#### Afternoon (in Wilson Hall)

#### 2.00-3.00 p.m.

"The National Survey of Library Resources." Speaker: Professor Maurice Tauber, M.Ed., Ph.D., Professor of Library Service at Columbia University.

#### 3.00-3.30 p.m.

Discussion between Dr. Tauber, Mr. N. Stockdale, Australian National University, and Mr. W. G. Buick, Public Library of South Australia.

#### 4.15-5.15 p.m.

#### Conference Resolutions

Resolutions will be received from sections and individual members.

Chairman: The president, Professor W. G. K. Duncan.

#### 5.45 p.m.

Farewell party to conference members.

# International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, 1961

JEAN F. ARNOT

This Conference, organized by I.F.L.A. (International Federation of Library Associations) is to be held in Paris in U.N.E.S.C.O. House from October 9th—18th.

A preliminary meeting held in London from July 19th-25th, 1959, bringing together cataloguing specialists from 13 countries, agreed unanimously that a Conference should be held in 1961. It was decided that the Conference should confine its attention to a limited field; principles for entry in an alphabetical catalogue arranged by authors and titles. Also it was decided that working papers should be prepared on problems which at present receive different solutions in different national codes, and that these should be circulated for discussion and comment early in 1961, the findings to form the basis of the agenda for Conference. The working papers listed below have been undertaken and further papers are envisaged-

- Relation between cataloguing principles and principles applicable to other forms of bibliographical work. By Andrew Osborn.
- Function of the main entry. By Seymour Lubetzky.
- Function of the main entry. By Eva Verona.
- 4. Function of the main entry; compara-

tive study of views put forward by Lubetzky and Verona. By L. J. Jolley.

- Corporate authorship; (1) what works should be entered under corporate authors? By V. A. Vasilevskaya.
- Corporate authorship; (2) form of heading for corporate authors; (3) treatment of subordinate bodies. By Suzanne Honore.
- 7. Multiple authorship. By Hellmut Braun.
- Entry of anonymous works under standard or form titles. By Roger Pierrot,
- Choice of entry for authors whose names vary (changed names) . By Parle Kalan.
- Treatment of Portuguese and Brazilian names. By Maria Luisa Monteiro da Cunha.
- 11. Problems of Indic names. By Benoyendra Sengupta.
- Treatment of Arabic names. By Mahmud Sheniti.
- Cataloguing terminology in Spanish speaking countries of Latin America. By Emma Linares.
- Treatment of Hebrew names and title entry for Hebrew books. By R. Edelmann.
- 15. Cataloguing of liturgies and religious

texts in the alphabetical catalogue. By Ruth Eisenhart.

Problems of the cataloguing of serial publications. By Paul S. Dunkin.

Generous financial assistance has been made available to the Organizing Committee of the Conference by the Council on Library Resources, Incorporated. An invitation has been extended to each country in which an appropriate organization exists "to appoint one official representative whose travelling and other expenses will be paid by the Committee, and to send, if desired, a second representative at the expense of the national organization.

"Other participants, up to the limit allowed by the Committee's financial resources, might be invited at the Committee's expense on the basis of their personal contribution to the study of cataloguing problems and the work of preparation for the International Conference." Observers also will be allowed to attend sessions.

The Australian delegates to the Paris Conference are Miss Jean Arnot, Head Cataloguer of the Public Library of N.S.W., Mr. Leonard Jolley, Librarian of the University of Western Australia, who has contributed a working paper. and Dr. A. D. Osborn, a member of the I.F.L.A. subcommittee and author of a working paper.

The working papers are being considered by the Cataloguing Code Revision Committee of the Library Association of Australia, but an opportunity for discussion will be given to other members of the Association at its Biennial Conference to be held in Melbourne from August 21st—24th. On August 23rd from 3.30—5.00 p.m. a session has been arranged entitled "International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, October, 1961: Australian attitude to an international code."

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# CORRIGENDUM REGISTRATION EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1960

Miss H. J. Blackall's result, published in the April, 1961, issue under Australian Capital Territory—Pass in three papers, should have read:—

Blackall, Helen Joan (with Merit in R3).

#### POSITIONS WANTED

Two experienced cataloguers seek positions in the same library if possible. Arriving Australia September. For further details write Margaret Hall, Librarian, Palmerston North University College, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

# The Importance of Developing Australian Library Resources

MAURICE F. TAUBER

Melvil Dewey Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University (Consultant, Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services, Library Resources Survey, 1961.)

The general assignment of studying the library resources of Australia was referred to in the April issue of the Australian Library Journal. Since that statement was made, I have been visiting libraries in the country. By the time this will appear, I shall have visited libraries in all of the States.

This report on the survey does not attempt to give any findings of resources per se, since the questionnaires, notes, and other data have not been analyzed properly to provide such findings. In the visits to the various States, however, I have been asked to speak to the respective branches of the Library Association of Australia. It is the purpose of this statement to summarize some of the remarks that have been made to these groups. These comments may be made under the following cate-(1) developments which have special implications for the strengthening of resources in Australian libraries, (2) approaches that have been used in surveys of resources, and some of the problems that are presented by such studies, (3) the economic factors of resources, and (4) steps that have been taken in the United States to meet growing problems of collecting materials for research libraries.

Developments Which Have Special Implications for Research Libraries

In Australia, as in the United States and in other countries of the world, developments in terms of growing population, increased industrialization, emphasis on technological improvements, stress on research in science and related fields, a stepped-up concern with economic, social, cultural, political, and legal matters, and a greater alertness to world affairs have all had their effects upon publishing, the pro-

duction of records, and inevitably, the problems of libraries. Many of the pressures that have been placed upon research libraries were identified by Downs in an article which appeared in January of this year. He wrote:

The great unanswered question in the minds of American librarians, as they attempt to peer a mere decade into the future, is whether they can run fast enough to stay still. There is considerable evidence that they are beginning to slip back two paces for every step forward. One need not be a Cassandra to view the period ahead with trepidation.<sup>1</sup>

Downs shows that in 1957, the enrolment in American colleges and universities was over 3,000,000; in 1960-61, the enrolment was about 4,000,000; an enrolment of 6,500,000 is predicted for 1970.

In the Report of the Australian Universities Commission, it was predicted that the 1960 enrolment of 53,478 in Australian Universities would increase to 96,335 by 1966<sup>2</sup>. In 1946, the enrolments totalled 17,166.

Increases in enrolments are only part of the problem, however. As Downs further observes:

Meanwhile, confronted by expanding demands on every front, university libraries have been caught in an upward spiral of inflation. They have seen salaries, wages, books, periodical subscriptions, binding, equipment, and supplies in a virtually unbroken rise. Faculties and staffs have doubled, or even

Robert B. Downs, "Crisis in Our University Libraries", College and Research Libraries, XXXII (January, 1961), 7.

Report of the Australian Universities Commission on Australian Universities, 1958-1963. Canberra: 1960, p.18.

trebled, in many institutions. New departments have been created, requiring additional library facilities. The rate of publishing and the variety of materials published are being stepped up dramatically<sup>3</sup>.

In the United States, other developments have occurred that are part of the total problem. There have been new universities, liberal arts colleges and agricultural and mechanical colleges have become universities, normal schools and technical schools have become universities, and institutions have set up off-campus units which are blossoming into universities. The various States are examining total educational programs with the purpose of blueprinting State-wide university systems. Similarly, both these public institutions and private universities have introduced new professional schools as well as new departments, additional courses in specialized areas, and a complex mass of research programmes.

The development of new educational institutions and the expansion of old ones is not restricted to the United States and Australia. In England and other European countries, in South America, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific, there are new institutions of higher education. Not only do the Australian universities and other research libraries have the competition for library resources from new American and English institutions, but from the libraries of the world. Older libraries also need to replace items that have been worn out, lost, or stolen. Moreover, many of the older institutions that once were given mere pittances to purchase resources have now come into the competitive picture.

The university development in Australia has raised similar problems for the librarians of the country. In 1946, the Australian National University was established and an enlarged Canberra University College is part of it; in 1954, the University of New England grew out of a university college attached to the University of Sydney; in 1958, the University of New South Wales developed from the New South Wales University of Technology,

which was established in 1948; and in 1958, Monash University was created, although it did not start operating until this year. The University of New South Wales has a unit at Newcastle University College, which is now developing apart from Newcastle Technical College, and provides courses for students at Broken Hill, Orange, and Wollongong. Townsville is the location of the new branch of the University of Queensland. Universities Commission has pointed out that new institutions will be needed as the population increases. Estimates of 20,000,000 people in Australia by 1980 have been reported in the press in recent

The university situation is only one of the library problems of the country. The State libraries (whether they are called State, Public, or Library Board) represent a major research resource of the nation. In the past some of these libraries have been involved in serving more researchers than the under-supported university libraries. Nor has the picture changed to any extent in respect to the pressures that are being put upon them by the growing population in general, and the great increase in student populations (including the secondary schools). The growing reliance upon the State reference libraries by industry, science, and technology, as well as by those in the humanities and social sciences, is another manifestation of the stepped-up industrialization and concern for research in Australia. Business and the various professions similarly have come to look upon the State library as a source of help in respect to the performance of their responsibilities. The State libraries are themselves in need of more support than they have had in the past. In the development of the university libraries, however, it appears that the time may be ripe to take a fresh view at the definition of functions and purposes. Indeed, the consultant has been made aware of informal approaches to the relationships by university and State librarians. agreements in collecting have occurred. Obviously, the conditions have grown tremendously more complex in the last twenty-five years, or since the Munn-

<sup>3.</sup> Op. cit., p.7.

Pitt Report. Some of these complications are inherent in any multiple-library community, but a rational approach to collecting appears to be warranted at this stage in library development in Australia.

The expansion of the National Library of Australia is a further important element in the structure of a library system for the country. Within the last few years it has been given funds large enough to purchase materials that have quickly brought the collections from 234,000 in 1948 to over 650,000 at the present time. In a twelve-year period the collections have almost trebled. It is expected on the basis of present plans that by 1967, the collections will have reached a million volumes. The great need for a building is quite obvious.

How the National Library's collecting should fit into a pattern of resources for Australia is one of the major questions facing the librarians of the country. Undoubtedly, if the National Library is to play the role that has been outlined for it,<sup>4</sup> patterns of collecting will need to

be developed.

The role of the special libraries, including those of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, is also a significant part of the problem of resources of Australia. At the present time, there are several hundred special libraries in Australia, some large, some of medium-size, and some very small. Even the smallest library, if it has collections that are held uniquely, belongs to the program of maximal use of present resources of the country. One of the revealing problems in our visits to special libraries has been the congestion of the shelves in most of these libraries. rationalization of maintenance of back files of periodicals, society transactions, old editions, and non-current documentary materials and reports has been presented as a problem that would be of concern to Australian librarians and users generally.

The State Parliamentary libraries, as a separate group, have developed through Special collections in small college libraries or theological seminaries represent holdings that are accessible to users if knowledge of them is made available. In addition to these libraries, there are undoubtedly many collections of private individuals which may eventually show up as possessions of libraries. The extent to which private collecting is encouraged by librarians will determine whether or not this will be a fruitful source in the future.

Approaches that Have Been Used in Library Surveys

Library resources have been measured in various ways. In the United States, which has had a multiplicity of library surveys, studies of resources have included such overall reviews of a region as R. B. Downs' Resources of Southern Libraries (1940), which attempted to give both a quantitative and qualitative estimate of collections by referring to size of collections as well as to specific titles. The various surveys of individual libraries, such as those of the University of South Carolina, and of Cornell and Stanford universities also went into the issues of size of collections as well as gaps in the holdings. Such strengths as there were received attention. The University of Pennsylvania survey was based on evaluations of fields by teaching staff.

The identification of permanent functions of an institution in relation to its resources is not simple, particularly in respect to educational institutions that are growing constantly and adding new features. In our questionnaires we have tried to have administrative officers and teaching staffs assist in outlining programs in instruction and research that require proper support if the programmes are to be meaningful. But the problem and function is not restricted to the university libraries; it is relevant to any type of library.

the years according to a formula of collecting that requires some re-evaluation at the present time. The problem of the older parts of the collections, is definitely one that is now being faced by these libraries. In general, these libraries have had to store materials because of lack of space.

Commonwealth National Library: Report of the National Library Inquiry Committee, 1956-57, together with Appendices. Canberra: 1957; also, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, on "National Library Bill 1960", from the Parliamentary Debates, 10th November, 1960.

There have been several hundred surveys of public libraries in the United States. Many of these have been administrative and concerned with service areas, buildings, personnel, and regional aspects, as well as with resources. The problems of selection of books and periodicals, duplication of titles, collecting of local history collections or other special collections, co-operating with other libraries in programs of specialized acquisitions, and providing service to varied clientele are present in the examination of the resources of public libraries.

In the several surveys that have been made, there is frequent reference to size of the collection. In the current survey "size" has been used, even though it is recognized that it brings problems with it. Size may be determined by either volume count or bibliographical count. One can swell quickly a fairly large collection by introducing bibliographical count if it has in the past used volume count. We have not omitted size of collections because in general it does tell something of the strength of the collection. In the present survey, the basic measure of counting has been the volume count. The slight variations from this (e.g., two volumes of a journal bound in one) are not regarded as significant in the total examination of size of collections.

Another aspect of size that is not readily taken care of in a survey is the matter of duplication. There are few librarians who really know how many titles are in their collections, and how many are duplicates. In Australian libraries, however, it has been pointed out that there has been a paucity of duplications in most institutions. Only recently in academic libraries have there been funds allotted for duplicates to meet increasing pressures of many students. Public libraries, of course, with branches and many requests for specific titles are likely to duplicate more than academic libraries.

In surveys of collections, it is frequently useful to employ lists of books or other materials that are matched against holdings. In this study, this approach has been used minimally. A selection of items from Winchell's Guide to Reference Works

(general, trade and national bibliography only) has been marked against the holdings of a group of libraries. Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries is being checked selectively against listings in Ulrich's Periodicals Directory. C. H. Brown's list of scientific serials is also being checked selectively against Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries.

#### Economic Factors of Resources

Libraries of Australia have constantly sought more funds for purchasing materials, and for organizing and preserving them. Even though libraries sometimes seem to be given favored positions, in general it may be said that they are always fighting for funds in competition with all other activities. The competitors differ among the various types of libraries, but except for the private special libraries in Australia, which work with company funds, the competition generally is with all other needs of the government. In a rapidly developing country, this competition can be quite fierce.

More funds have been given libraries recently. The pressures noted earlier have been recognized, at least partially, and some effort has been made to meet them. When one considers the economic factors of resources, however, discouragement enters quickly.

In the article by Downs cited earlier, note was made of the following two developments:

- Inflation in costs of materials: average subscription price for periodicals increased 48.5 per cent.
- Average subscription prices advanced from 31.5 to 70.7 per cent., with the largest increases in mathematics, chemistry, physics, botany, geology and other branches of science, already among the most costly of library materials. Examples are Chemical Abstracts, Chemisches Zentralblatt, Biological Abstracts, and Biochemica et Biophysica Acta.

Added to these are the following factors, many of them concerned specifically with Australian libraries:

The decrease in the buying power generally in such fields as law, medi-

- cine, architecture, and engineering, and other fields in which materials are more expensive than usual library materials under ordinary circumstances.
- The discontinuance of the distribution of free materials by governmental bodies and societies, and semi-official bodies.
- The other costs of libraries, even with increased budgets, for personnel, cataloguing, binding, and services. As a matter of fact, the larger the library the more expensive operations are.
- The costs of transport of materials for Australian libraries.
- The costs of back files of periodicals, particularly when runs are scarce and dealers know of the competition to obtain them.
- The rate of exchange factors for Australian libraries, and the higher costs of books for them.
- The need to procure materials from England, rather than from American publishers because of assignment of rights to English distributors.
- The dollar quotas for American books up until recently.
- The wasted time in the checking of dealers' catalogues because of the lag in time in receiving them and the time to order them.
- The increased costs for Australian libraries in special services, such as airmailing of catalogues or L.C. cards, or scientific periodicals.
- 13. The failure to provide sufficient funds for Australian libraries so that they might procure current materials at time of publication; instead, Australian libraries have been forced to maintain a running programme of acquiring back titles at higher prices.
- 14: The failure to provide sufficient funds for binding, leading to deterioration or loss, and the renewal of the cycle of expense in replacement.
- 15. The failure to protect valuable materials from excessive or unnecessary use by not having less valuable reprints for general service.

- Inadequate or incomplete cataloguing which has led to unintentional duplication of materials.
- 17. The lack of suitable and sufficient publications made available to libraries for use in exchange. This is serious when related to the fact that certain publications of societies and other organizations are only available on exchange.

## Steps to Meet Growing Problems of Resources

In their efforts to meet growing problems of resources, American librarians have sought to (1) develop interlibrary centres, (2) utilize union catalogues and lists, (3) introduce specialized collecting. especially through the Farmington Plan, (4) expand projects in photographic reproduction, so that new libraries may obtain materials that are unavailable in original form, and to provide catalogues of libraries for the purpose of identifying resources, and (5) support experimentation in the preservation of library materials. In addition, a number of publishers have ventured into projects of not only reprinting books but also runs of periodicals. Some libraries have endeavoured to cut costs and speed up acquisitions by making arrangements for standing orders for titles of selected publishers. Usually, larger discounts are provided for such arrangements, as correspondence and records are simplified. For Australian libraries, such arrangements may have profitable results.

In many of these activities, the Library of Congress has played a pivotal role. Through sponsoring of meetings, issuing of catalogues, producing of bibliographical publications, and active participation of personnel in national and international conferences, the Library of Congress has been involved considerably in programmes concerned with the research resources of American libraries. Similarly, in the last few years the Council on Library Resources, Inc., in its various projects has sought to initiate and support studies of resources. In its total programme, the Council has been interested in other library problems, but they are related to resources in general. In fact, it is difficult to think

of library resources being detached from buildings, personnel, equipment, and library services in their total framework, for unless materials are carefully selected and made easily available, there may be some

question of the "service".

Interlibrary Centres.—The development of interlibrary centres has been relatively recent. Most prominent among these is the Midwest Inter-Library Center, in Chicago. Beginning with a dozen institutions, it has now twenty-two participants. Not only does it provide storage service to the contributing members, but it carries on a positive acquisition programme for materials that are needed by the group in only one copy located in the Center. Foreign newspapers on microfilm, certain specialized journals, corporation reports, and similar materials are housed in the Center's stacks. The Hampshire Inter-Library Center in New England involves a group of smaller institutions, but the basic idea is to eliminate the need for procuring materials that are categorized as 'lesser-used". This categorization is always subject to some change, but the principle apparently works in most cases of selecting materials for storage.

Union Catalogues and Lists.—The Library of Congress Union Catalog has been one of the outstanding examples of this type of record. Various other union catalogues in the United States have had somewhat unsteady support, and there has been some question as to how many of these records are necessary. They are expensive and require constant attention if they are to be kept accurate, complete, and up-to-date.

Related to union catalogues are union lists. These are becoming more numerous in the United States, and undoubtedly serve a useful purpose, even though they require constant revision. The Australian libraries' participation in both union catalogues and union lists has been notable, and suggests continued co-operation in respect to expansions of present records. The general usefulness of the C.S.I.R.O. Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries, even with its limitations of coverage and data, is an illustration of the effectiveness of a union record. The various publi-

cations of the Bibliographical Centre at the National Library are additional examples of the efforts being made to co-ordinate data concerning present resources in Australian libraries.

Farmington Plan. — The Farmington Plan, a program undertaken to ensure the presence of worth while studies in at least one library in the United States, was given a vote of confidence in the extension of the programme in recent years. It has shortcomings, particularly in requiring certain libraries to acquire and catalogue items which they would ordinarily not select for themselves, but on the whole it apparently has more advantages. At present, there are discussions concerning the placing of it on a more stable set of operational conditions than it has had in the past.

The Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services has been aware of the possible application of a similar programme to library resources in this country. The visit of T. R. Schellenberg, Keyes Metcalf and the present study are involved with specialized collecting. Undoubtedly, the American programme requires further examination to determine what aspects of it that are applicable to Australian library resources.

Projects in Photographic Reproduction. The projects in microfilms or in photographic reproduction of older works or of catalogues of libraries represent an effort provide materials unobtainable in original or to disseminate information concerning holdings of libraries. The work of the G. K. Hall Company in Boston represents a step in providing access to contents of libraries through the reproduction of their catalogues. Microfilms of all kinds, of course, provide new problems for libraries in terms of proper quarters for use of materials, as well as proper storage facilities. New libraries should have special accommodations for the handling and use of such materials.

Preservation of Materials.—One of the sad situations in a study of resources is to find so many thousands of valuable books, periodicals, documents, and other basic records deteriorating in the stacks of obsolete buildings or in hazardous storage locations. Moreover, the failure to provide sufficient funds for binding and preservation is a national calamity. So much work is done in acquisitions, cataloguing, and classifying, and then irreplaceable materials are allowed to fall apart on the selves. The Australian libraries need a full scale attack upon binding and preserving what resources they have, as well as in acquiring new materials. The work of W. J. Barrow, working at the Virginia State Library, in Richmond, in experimenting on the durability of paper should be mentioned in connection with positive approaches to informing publishers of proper stock on which to print their books.

#### Summary

The importance of building up Australian library resources to meet the present and future pressures cannot be overestimated. The shift from the penurious support of all libraries in the past to current votes may suggest that the administrative and legislative authorities are trying to meet these pressures. However, as one reviews the present sums in terms of what is being spent, for example, by libraries in the United States, the funds are meagre. Harvard, probably not a proper institution for comparative purposes, spent \$728,151 for books and other library materials and \$175,479 for binding last year. Columbia University, one of many

educational institutions in New York City, where also is located the New York Public Library and other special libraries, spent \$423,093 for books and other library materials and an additional \$79,767 for binding, last year. There are 34 academic libraries which spent each last year over \$200,000 for books and other library materials, excluding binding. Similarly, the budgets for public libraries have grown in recent years, and the book and periodical votes of the larger cities approach those of the universities. As in Australia, the larger public and State libraries have research responsibilities to the public at large.

It has been suggested that since the libraries of Australia have such a long way to go, co-operative measures may not be as urgent as they seem to be in the England, and other United States, countries. Undoubtedly, there is some truth in this observation, and the major libraries of the country have to be made stronger, and the weak ones strong. Along the line, however, and not too distant in the future, a sensitivity to the mistakes made in countries with older library systems should be taken into account. Australia has an opportunity to avoid similar errors, but it must not place itself in the situation of under-supporting current instruction, research, and general library use needed now and in the obvious near future.

The Children's Book of the Year for 1961 is Nan Chauncy's Tangara, Oxford University Press, 13/6.

Other books commended were *Doctor with Wings* by Alan Aldous, Brock Lampton Press, London, 13/6; *Lillipilly Hill* by Eleanor Spence, Oxford University Press, 13/6; and *Silver Brumby's Daughter* by Elyne Mitchell, Hutchinson, 17/-.

# Some Special Collections in the Public Library of New South Wales

J. F. MACALLISTER, B.A.

The Public Library of New South Wales has been fortunate in the bequests which have been made to it. In particular, two wealthy and scholarly men in the persons of David Scott Mitchell and Sir William Dixson, laid the foundations of the great collections of Australiana in the renowned Mitchell and Dixson Libraries and Galleries. It is not, however, the purpose of this article to enlarge upon the value of these collections, but rather to tell something of three lesser known collections, of their history and value, and the material which has been gained through them, for the use of research workers in Australia. These collections are the "Wise Bequest", "The Nelson Moore Richardson and Helen Morewood Richardson Collection", or more familiarly, the "Richardson Collection", and the "New South Wales Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library", or again more familiarly, the "Shakespeare Library".

#### The Wise Collection

Arriving in Sydney during 1855, and dying in Melbourne in 1865, Edward Wise, even at the time of his death, would today, have been termed a "New Australian". He became Solicitor General of New South Wales in May, 1857, and Attorney General in October, 1859, but resigned this position in 1860 to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Mr. Justice Wise was an immigrant to a new land, a land where libraries were scarce and where a good collection of books on the local scene was indeed unobtainable.

There was, of course, the Australian Subscription Library, a library established by shareholders in 1826, to which entry was by ballot, which demanded a heavy entrance fee, and which supplied to subscribers "high class English books and periodicals" which were both rare and expensive in Australia. Because of this,

there was little attempt made by the librarians, to buy the productions of the local press, which, although reasonably cheap and plentiful, were not the kind of literature required by the shareholders.

Being interested in the history and problems of his newly adopted country, Mr. Justice Wise started to collect what pamphlets, newspapers, books and manuscripts he was able to purchase, and thus at the time of his death he had a collection of approximately 1,000 volumes, which was subsequently given to the State. The material in the collection, after being specially stamped to indicate its origin, was dispersed throughout the collections of the Public Library, including, later, the Mitchell Library. Copies of two important Australian constitutional and legal documents had been acquired by Mr. Justice Wise. The first of these was a manuscript copy of the "General Standing Orders, by Governors Phillip and Hunter to 1806", of which there are only three printed copies still in existence, two of which are in the Mitchell Library, and the other in the British Museum. The second document was Judge Advocate Wylde's copy of the "Rules and Orders of the Governor's Court in New South Wales, 1815". Appended to the "Rules and Orders", are Wylde's manuscript notes dated 1821, six additional rules and a new table of fees introduced during September, 1821.

Included in this Collection were about 60 volumes of pamphlets on such subjects as "England and Australia, Postal Routes", "Missions, Aborigines" and "Colonial Researches and Colonial Science". Among the newspapers in the collection were sets of the Sydney Gazette, 1803 to 1841, Sydney Monitor, 1826 to 1837, and the Sydney Morning Herald, 1834 to 1865. These, of course, were not complete sets; however,

the Sydney Gazette, for example, was complete for the years 1809 to 1816, 1825 to 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1837 to 1839, while six other years had less than five issues missing, and seven other years were not in the set at all.

Almanacs for every colony in Australia were in the Collection, and New South Wales was represented by 78 volumes including Howe's New South Wales Pocket Almanac, later Howe's Australian Almanac, for the years 1808, 1811, 1814 to 1834; Moore's Almanac 1853 to 1863, and the New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory 1832 to 1837. Tasmania and South Australia were represented amongst others by Bent's Tasmanian Directory 1825, 1827 and 1828, by Ross' Hobart Town Almanac 1830, 1834 to 1835, and the South Australian Almanac and Adelaide Colonial Directory 1843, 1844, 1849 to 1852.

Some interesting material on the development of "Free Public Libraries" in England was also included in the bequest, such as: Edward Edward's Paucity of Public Libraries, the 1849 Report on Libraries, and reports about particular libraries, in England and the United States.

Besides forming the nucleus of a fine research library, the Wise Bequest was important in the formation of the Public Library of New South Wales. By the early 1860's, the Australian Subscription Library had become financially desperate, and was offering its collection and buildings for sale. The Government had been approached with no success. During 1865, the executors of the will of Mr. Justice Wise presented his library to the Government to be placed in a "Free Public Library", as soon as one should be established. The Australian Museum, the nearest agency the Government then had to a public library, housed the bequest for five years and compiled a list of the material in the collection. This list was published as Appendix 7 of the Report of the Museum Trustees for the year ending December, 1865. In September, 1869, 'the Government, no doubt influenced by the Bequest, agreed to purchase the books and buildings of the Australian Subscription Library, and thus the "Free Public Library, Sydney" was established.

The Shakespeare Library

According to the Sydney Morning Herald of August 27, 1912, "There was a good muster of lovers of Shakespeare . . . yesterday afternoon, to consider . . . establishing a memorial to Shakespeare in Sydney on the occasion of the tercentenary of his death in April 1916". Of the many suggestions as to the form of the memorial, perhaps the most popular was the formation of a Shakespearean theatre, but Mr. Oscar Ashe "considered that they could never run a theatre solely for the production of Shakespeare in Sydney. The expenses of the performances," he said, "were only known to those who had to pay them." Mr. Henry Gullett, M.L.C., who wanted the memorial to be something that would be a "pleasure and a joy to the people", said that it was not within the compass of that meeting to determine or discuss the form of the memorial. A committee was thus elected, which published by the end of 1913 the objects of the committee, which included establishing . . . "An Elizabethan Library, with a statue or bust or other work of sculpture, and provision in a lecture hall for Shakespearean lectures and representations, the State to provide for the housing of the Library".

Late in 1914, the meetings of the executive of the Fund were suspended because of World War I, but the executive reported that the Fund totalled almost £1,000, the proceeds of two functions in the Sydney Town Hall. During 1921, Mr. Henry Gullett bequeathed the necessary money to provide a Shakespeare statue, which was designed and constructed by the Australian sculptor, Sir Bertram Mackennall, and completed during 1926 at a total cost of £6,500. The statue, a work in bronze on a concrete base depicting Shakespeare standing above groups of his characters, was erected on a site to the north of the Public Library, but has now been temporarily removed for the construction of the Cahill Highway.

The Shakespeare Memorial Fund was closed during 1923, having reached a total

of £1,425, and it was resolved that this sum should be handed over to the Trustees of the Public Library for the purpose of establishing a Shakespeare Memorial Library. As doubts were expressed as to whether the Fund Committee had power to sign away this sum, Parliament passed the Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Fund Act, 1923, an enabling act, authorizing the handing over of the funds to the Trustees upon certain trusts.

The Trustees, according to these Trusts, should establish under the name of "The New South Wales Shakespeare Tercentenary Memorial Library" a collection of Shakespearean books and manuscripts, carefully classified and segregated from the rest of the Public Library, so far as is reasonably possible, and in a separate room. The Act also gave power to the Trustees to invest the money held in trust and to "expend same on the purchase of Works of Shakespearean Interest". The phrase "Works of Shakespearean Interest" was defined in the Act, very broadly, and besides the works of Shakespeare and material directly relating to his life, works and time, could include material "relating to the literature of the Elizabethan period, and the writings of Shakespeare's contemporaries, and such books . . . and other matter as in the opinion of the Trustees are suitable to add to the collection".

The works of Shakespeare, biographies and criticisms of his works, were segregated from the General Reference Department in 1924. This collection, which at that time comprised about 1,300 volumes, was catalogued and the entries in the General Reference Department's catalogue reclassified according to a special classification which extended considerably the 822.33 section of the Dewey Classification.

During the years 1939 to 1942 the Public Library Buildings were extended, and during the extension, a room, especially designed to house the Shakespeare Library was completed on the ground floor. The room was built in Tudor style architecture, lined with Tasmanian blackwood, which was bleached to resemble English oak. Features of the room include the fine wood carved panels of linen folds, the stained glass windows depicting Shakespeare's

"Seven Ages of Man", and the plastered ceiling, which is a replica of the ceiling in Cardinal Wolsey's room in Hampton Court, London. It is in this room that the Shakespeare Library of more than 3,000 volumes is now housed.

Without a doubt, the most important and valuable book in the Shakespeare Library is the copy of the First Folio edition of the Comedies, Histories and Tragedies, a copy unique to Australia. This first collected edition of Shakespeare's works, brought together seven years after the death of the playwright, included thirty-six separate plays, no fewer than twenty of which appeared in print for the first time. This particular copy, in a carved oak casket, was donated in 1885 by Messrs. Richard (later Sir Richard) and George Tangye, of Birmingham, England, who were the founders of the firm of Tangye Limited, which had recently established branches of its factory in Sydney and Melbourne. Among other donations by these gentlemen was "The Original Com-mission, signed by Governor Phillip, appointing Philip Gidley King, Superintendent and Commandant of Norfolk Island, dated 12th February, 1788".

There are, besides the original itself, various facsimile copies of the First Folio, for example, Staunton's photo-lithographic edition of 1866, of which there are three copies: the National Shakespeare, reprint edition of 1888-89; the Oxford reprint edition of 1902; the Methuen edition of 1910; and the Oxford edition of 1955.

The Public Library is fortunate in also having original copies of both the second and fourth Folios, published in 1632 and 1685, respectively. The Second Folio was bought, by some of her admirers, for an Australian Shakespearean actress, who later presented it to the National Art Gallery, from which it was transferred to the Mitchell Library. The Third Folio is represented in the Library only in facsimile. There are in the Shakespeare Library more than one hundred editions of Shakespeare's collected works, including foreign language editions in the major European languages, such as French, German and Italian, as well as a Japanese edition. They range in size from the curious Allied Newspapers'

miniature edition published during the 1920's in 37 volumes, 2 1-16 inches in height, to the University Press edition in 40 quarto volumes, published from 1907 to 1909.

Among the other editions of his works are copies of the Rowe octavo edition in six volumes published in 1709, which together with its companion volume of poems published in 1710, was the first of the many octavo editions of the complete works, the first illustrated edition, and the first to present a biography of the poet; Pope's edition of 1723 to 1725 in six volumes, of which it has been said that Pope was "deficient in the industry of collation and indulged in fanciful alterations", and a copy of the monumental Halliwell edition, in sixteen royal folio volumes. This edition was issued by subscription in one hundred and fifty copies, during the years 1853 to 1865. Library's copy of this is one of the twentyfive sets with plates on India paper. Halliwell in the preface says that his proposed object in presenting this edition "is to offer to the student an edition of the works of Shakespeare accompanied by a collection of all the facts and documents respecting their literary history of any importance that have been discovered: by copious and discursive annotations on their obsolete phraseology, and obscure allusions, elucidated, wherever requisite by archaeological engravings, and by illustrative extracts from contemporary works, exhibiting the popular opinions of the time on natural history, science, and philosophy, many of which are adopted or alluded to by the great dramatist."

There are more than two hundred volumes of the separate editions of the plays, which include Celenio's 1798 Spanish edition of Hamlet and a copy of Herringman and Bentley's quarto edition of Julius Caesar, the copy of which, according to Bartlett and Pollard, is the fifth edition of the play by these gentlemen.

Interesting source material in the collection includes the 1578 and 1587 editions of the Holinshed Chronicle, the 1559 edition of Giovanni Florentino's II Pecorone, and a copy of Gherardo Bolderi's L'Infelice

amore de due fedelissimi amanti Giulia e Romeo, 1553.

It might appear from the foregoing that the Shakespeare Library is merely a collection of both collected and separate editions of Shakespeare's plays. This, however, is not the case. Apart from a large collection of biographical and critical works, there are for example, more than one hundred and fifty volumes concerning the authorship of the works. The majority of these are concerned with the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and include the quarterly magazine The Baconian, which is held from volume a, June, 1886, to October, 1917. Nominees for the position of England's premier poet include Lord Rutland, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Earl of Oxford and others. Of the serials taken in the Library mention might be made of the Shakespeare Society Publications, from 1841 to 1886; Shakespeare Jahrbuch, 1865 to 1960; and the Shakespeare Quarterly, June, 1924, to date.

The Richardson Collection

The "Richardson Collection" was the bequest of an Englishman who had never been in Australia, and perhaps the best introduction to its history might be to quote from an article which appeared in the "Times", London, when the bequest was announced.

"One of the finest private collections of antique Bibles in England is shortly to be sent to the Public Library, Sydney, New South Wales. It is the gift of the late Mr. Nelson M. Richardson, of Monte Video, Chickerell, Weymouth . . . During the war, Australian soldiers were based near Monte Video and Mr. Richardson's collection not only of Bibles but also other books, china and glass excited admiration from the officers and men. On it being pointed out to Mr. Richardson that there were few such Bibles in Australia, he decided that on his demise they should be sent to the Commonwealth."

Mr. Richardson stipulated that the bequest should be segregated from the rest of the collection, that it should be known as the "Nelson Moore Richardson and Helen Morewood Richardson Collection", and that the volumes should be made readily available for the use of bona fide

students. During 1926 the bulk of the collection, consisting of about two hundred volumes, was received and exhibited by the Trustees, after which Mrs. Richardson made a further donation of about one hundred volumes, which included some important incunabula and some valuable early herbals. The condition of the volumes in this Collection, of course, varies considerably, and some of the original Bibles

are composite copies.

The following examples of the material which is in the Collection point to its value to students interested in the history of the English Bible. Coverdale's Version of the Whole Bible, published in 1535, this being the first edition of the whole Bible printed in English. This copy is very imperfect, consisting nearly all of single leaves made up from different copies. Matthew's Version, published in 1537, which welds together the best works of Tyndale and "Matthew" is a pseudonym, Coverdale. about which there has been dispute as to whether it is a pseudonym of Tyndale's close friend John Rodgers, or of Tyndale himself. Apart from this edition, there are two copies of Becke's edition of 1549, and a copy of the 1551 edition.

There is a copy of Coverdale's revision of Matthew's Version, which was published in 1539, and became known as the "Great Bible", which Thomas Cromwell, ordered to be "set up in sum convenient place wythin the said church that ye have cure of, where your parissioners may moste comodiously resorte to the same and reade it". There are nine other copies of this Bible in various editions from 1540 to 1569. The Geneva Version, 1560 edition, the first English translation with verse division and in roman type, was the

work of Whittingham, Knox and other Protestant refugees who fled to Geneva when Queen Mary came to the throne. Because of its use of the word in Genesis III, 7, which is usually translated as "aprons" this version is also known as the "Breeches Bible". There are copies of many other editions of this translation published up to 1640.

The Bishop's Version of 1568 is represented, as is the first edition of the Authorised Version, in both the "He" Bible variety and the "Great She Bible" variety, which were published in 1611 and 1613, respectively. There is a copy of the 1609-10 Douai-Rheims Version, which included the first Roman Catholic English translation of the Old Testament, the New Testament in this version being first published in 1582, of which there is also a copy in the Richardson Collection.

Although the bulk of the Collection consists of editions of the Bible and Testaments, it is not wholly a collection of these. It includes, for example, a copy of the "Nuremburg Chronicle", a manuscript copy of English Statutes written about 1,300 A.D., and among other herbals, an Italian edition of "The Latin Herbarius" published in 1499, and a copy of "The Grete Herball," published in 1526.

#### PRINCIPAL SOURCES

 Bartlett, H. C. and Pollard, A. W.—Census of Shakespeare plays in quarto.

2. Bladen, F. M.—The Public Library of New South Wales.

British and Foreign Bible Society—Historical Catalogue of the printed editions of the Holy Scriptures in the library of the . . Society.
 Greg, W. W.—The Shakespeare first folio.

5. Jaggard, W.—Shakespeare Bibliography.

6. Public Library of New South Wales-Annual Reports.

 Shakespeare Society of New South Wales.—Annual Reports.

#### DEATHS

LINDSAY MILLER, City Librarian, Newcastle Public Library, died on 12th July, 1961.

An inspired and energetic librarian who gave generously of his time and energy to the cause of libraries and the Library Association, Mr. Miller will be greatly missed at our Meetings and Conferences and by library friends throughout Australia.

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#### REPLY SLIP

# The Form of Alphabetico-specific Subject Headings, and a Brief Code

R. K. OLDING

Chief, Division of Technical Services, Public Library of South Australia.

This article contains nothing that is new. It is a gathering together of the principles of several authorities, recognized or unrecognized. These authorities are Cutter, Kaiser, Haykin and Metcalfe. The particular part of their writings under consideration is that of the form that subject headings should, or may, take in the dictionary catalogue with a view towards achieving the greatest facility of use by readers in a large general library. I believe, however, that the principles of subject cataloguing restated and elaborated here are, with modifications, applicable to the smallest or largest general or special collections.

The reason for writing this article is two-fold. First there seems to me to be a need for a concise statement on the form of subject headings, which is at present scattered through several books, apart from Haykin; and second, it is Haykin whom I do not regard as an authority. This article will, by and large, be an attempted refutation of many of Haykin's principles.

As this article is a gathering, rather than an original contribution to subject cataloguing, I have attempted to be meticulous with references to my sources. For this reason the references number over fifty. These sources must be consulted for complete understanding of the text. This long article has had to be condensed to the point where explanations which are also given in the sources have been eliminated. For convenience, the references are given in the text in an abbrevated form. For example, (C79) means Cutter, Rules for a dictionary catalog, page 79. The following are the sources and the abbreviations used:

C: following number refers to pages — Cutter, C. A.: Rules for a dictionary catalog

4th edition, 1904.

K: following number refers to paragraphs — Kaiser, J.: Systematic indexing, 1911.

H: following number refers to pages — Haykin, D. J.: Subject headings; a practical guide, 1951.

M1: following number refers to paragraphs Metcalfe, J. W.: Information indexing and subject cataloging, 1957.

M2: following number refers to pages — Metcalfe, J. W.: Subject classifying and indexing of libraries and literature, 1959.

A basic assumption of this article is that, for the purpose in hand, the alphabeticospecific catalogue is the only kind of catalogue worth considering. This is not to say, of course, that is the only kind worth considering for all purposes. I do not intend to add to the libraries of literature on the classic controversy over the dictionary and classified catalogues. It seems a pity that anyone ever found it desirable to elaborate on Cutter on this matter, for, as is frequently the case, it may have been better had Cutter been allowed to have the last word.

It is Cutter's "facility of reference" (C79) that we are largely studying here. We must find, within the limits of our authorities, principles which will determine, for example, whether we should enter a book on lampshade making under Lampshade making, or Lampshades -Making or Lamps -Shades -Making or, Shades, Lamp -Making. And we must also determine which of two or more headings we may find acceptable to our authorities will fit in best with other headings in the catalogue. We must decide whether, for example, we should have in our catalogue French fiction, or Fiction, French or France -Literature -Fiction, or France -Fiction (this does not exhaust the

possibilities) and, if the latter heading, we must distinguish it from headings which indicate novels about France.

It may be suggested that all of this decision-making is unnecessary, because the Library of Congress and its list of subject headings, or Sears' list of subject headings are still with us, and all that is required is to follow Congress or Sears. If we are willing to accept Congress as an authority this would be so, but we may not be willing to do so.

Metcalfe has severely criticized Haykin's statements of Congress theory, and further criticisms will follow here. Despite the great achievement of Congress's dictionary cataloguing, much of its subject practice is outdated, inconsistent, unrealistic, incomplete, and at times, unnecesary. Whilst being valuable as an example, Congress may not be satisfactory as an authority.

The Basic Principles of Alphabetico-specific Cataloguing

We should now examine the two great principles of the subject part of dictionary cataloguing. They are the principle of specific entry, and the principle of usage. At times they may so merge as to appear as one principle. The classic statement of the specific principle is found in Cutter, not in the rules themselves, but in the definitions which precede the rules -"specific entry, registering a book under a heading which expresses its special subject as distinguished from entering it in a class which includes that subject." C22). Unfortunately Cutter did not go very much further with this to discuss the form of specific entry headings, apart from his Rules 174-175, (C71-75) and Rules 340-343 (C123-128) and his own statements of headings are often inconsistent. example, he would use Circulation of the blood (C67) and Cattle Diseases (M1, 134). Both of these headings could have been formed in the same way, as either Circulation of the blood and Diseases of cattle, or Blood circulation and Cattle diseases, or Blood -Circulation and Cattle -Diseases. In general, though, Cutter preferred to use a phrase as it reads, and this practice has perhaps reached its conclusion in the phrase headings exemplified in Haykin.

It was left to the generally unrecognized Kaiser to develop Cutter's specific entry. His "concrete" and "process" provided an exact grammar for specific entry. It was perhaps, too exact, or at least too rigid, for his insistence on his grammar clashed with the second great principle, that of usage.

Cutter's admission of the usage principle, or rather his failure to define it adequately, has probably made for more inconsistency in the dictionary catalogue than anything else. Of his several statements about usage we may select — "General rules, always applicable, for the choice of names of subjects can no more be given than rules without exception in grammar. Usage in both cases is the supreme arbiter — the usage, in the present case, not of the cataloger but of the public in speaking of subjects." (C69). But once again, Cutter tells us little about the choice of form of headings. In Rule 175, in discussing inverted headings, he says, "Enter a compound subject-name by its first word, inverting the phrase only when some other word is decidedly more significant or is often used alone with the same meaning as the whole name." (C72). This is a little vague, but I would suggest that it is by no means as vague as Haykin and Metcalfe would have us believe. Inverted headings will be discussed later.

Kaiser meant usage to mean the usage of the author of the work being indexed (K417) so that he would allow Natural indigo, Artificial indigo, Synthetic indigo, and Indigo as headings for entries in the same file. Haykin, on the other hand, has carried an exaggerated view of what Cutter probably meant by usage to its logical (or illogical) conclusion. He would allow Stability of ships and Rotation of crops rather than Ships -Stability and Crops -Rotation, (H23) for no better reason than that this is how these subjects are generally named by the public, and he regards this as axiomatic - ". . . the reader is the focus in all cataloging principles and practice. All other considerations, such as convenience and the desire to arrange entries in some logical order, are secondary to the basic rule that the heading, in wording and structure, should be that which the reader will seek in the catalog . . ." (H7). [My italics.] But is it unreasonable to suggest that, even if most readers would search first under Stability or Rotation, which I do not admit, and which even Haykin admits he does not know (H4), we should enter books on these subjects under Ships and Crops, where the reader at least would have the advantage of scanning entries for all aspects of the subject, and very likely finding other entries of interest, either under the general heading, or other qualifications of it? The "heading-subheading" form gives a greater certainty of entry and search than the "phrase as it reads" form, and it certainly is not alphabetico-classed entry as Haykin thinks. Such entries are, in fact, very much the core of Kaiser, who would not allow class entry in any form, even although he would use Australia, New South Wales. (K336). Ships would be his "concrete", and Stability his "process".

Metcalfe carries Cutter's usage principle further than Cutter would allow, and further than I would prefer, as discussed below, in particular with regard to inverted adjectival headings. But he does put forward the fairly convincing argument that inverted adjectival headings are in common usage in directories, inventories, encyclopaedias and the like. His most important contribution here is that the specific principle requires entry under a known name which is a specific heading for the subject of the book, but which can still be class entry. (M2, 50-51). Neverthless, we can query the suitability of such headings as Cats, Siamese (M2, 329) or Office records, Banking (M2, 334). Such headings as these do not satisfy Cutter's criteria for inversion, and I doubt if they conform to any useful definition of usage. We may refer to Siamese cats as cats, but not in the same way as we call Industrial arbitration. Arbitration, or Lawn tennis, Tennis, And who else but a banker would look for Banking office records under Office records, Banking? But there are some clear advantages to be gained from Metcalfe's extreme use of inversion, and these are discussed

Alphabetico-classed Headings

Before discussing in some detail the possible forms of subject headings it will be

as well to examine just what does and does not constitute alphabetico-classed entry, or, as I shall usually call it here, class entry. Class entry, as defined by Cutter (Cl7), is "registering a book under the name of its class". It may be either undivided class entry, as in entering a book on dry cleaning under Cleaning, or divided class entry, as in entering a book on Pitman shorthand under Shorthand-Pitman, both of which Congress does, or, logically, entering a book on Siamese cats under Cats, Siamese, as Metcalfe does.

Undivided class entry should, whenever possible, be avoided in the dictionary catalogue, simple because it defeats the main purpose of the dictionary catalogue, i.e., ready reference, but, as Metcalfe has pointed out, specific entry means much more than a simple negation of class entry (M1, 319). Divided class entry need not always violate the specific principle.

Class entry is, of course, legitimate when a specific subject does not yet have an accepted name, as Cutter has shown (C67). This is not a serious drawback to dictionary cataloguing, until such time as the subject acquires a specific known name. Then the cataloguing must be revised. This situation arises much more frequently, in fact, with the classified catalogue than with the dictionary catalogue, although the defect has not usually been recognized as essentially the same in both catalogues. Every time a book is classified at a class number which is not specific for its subject, it is just as effectually hidden as it would be under a class heading in a dictionary catalogue. And there are very many nonspecific class numbers in all classifications.

If Haykin had read Kaiser, which seems doubtful, he did not understand him, for Haykin is not at all clear on what is and is not class entry. Many of the examples of class entry he quotes would not have been accepted by Cutter as such, and Cutter was extraordinarily sensitive about class entry. Certainly they would not be accepted as such by Kaiser and Metcalfe.

Near the beginning of his book Haykin says, (H3), "dictionary catalogers have not always avoided headings of the alphabetico-classed type, e.g., English language -Verb." To call this an alphabetico-classed

heading is nonsense, as indeed, Haykin almost realizes in the sentence which follows, "To use the specific term English verb would separate it from other aspects of the English language." [My italics.] There! He says it! Verb is an aspect, or more precisely a division of the implied aspect Parts, of the English language, in exactly the same way as the history or the study of a subject is an aspect of it. Haykin goes on to say that the heading English verb is not only specific, but directly stated, and that, (H4), this "distinguishes the subject heading in a present-day dictionary catalogue from other forms [of heading.]" But we can be difficult over this, and we can, if we wish, fail to see in what way a verb is English. Haykin omits the noun "language" after "English", and the inclusion of this put "Verb" as far from an indexing position as it was before. A useful test as to whether a heading of the type Alpha -Beta, is classed or not is to ask the question, "Is Beta a kind, or a species, or a variety of Alpha?" Clearly "Verb" is not a kind of English language or English. Equally clearly "Pitman" is a kind of Shorthand.

Later Haykin concludes that Automobiles is a sufficiently specific heading for books on all different makes of cars, except perhaps for Ford cars, in a general library. (H11). It is a pity that he did not work for a time in some Australian public libraries, where he would soon have learnt that it is not. This sort of entry is undivided class entry, made deliberately, after the specific subject has been recognized under a known name.

Later again, Haykin says, (H27), "Aspects of a subject . . . as a rule, require entry under independent headings, rather than subdivisions under the broad subject. The contrary practice yields headings of alphabetico-classed type." avoided class entry whenever possible, and whenever he did recommend it he usually made a long and uncertain defence for it, but he did, cheerily enough, use subdivisions. As mentioned earlier, he used Cattle -Diseases. His rules 340-341, 343-344 are all concerned with what he called "topical subdivision", (C123-129) and they consist of such subheadings as Bibliography, History, Dictionaries, Language and Literature, Natural history. It is true that here he was mainly concerned with division under names of countries, but not entirely so. He used the term "subject headings" in the statement of rules 340 and 343, not "name of country". Yet Haykin will have it that headings of this type are classed. We may ask ourselves whether Abstracts, Early works to 1800, Maps, Terminology, all of which Haykin lists as subheadings under Agriculture, are kinds or varieties of Agriculture. (H28).

At the end of Chapter V Haykin makes the clearest statement of his confusion. He says first that this type of heading is alphabetico-classed, then that it is in form only, and then that this is really all right anyhow, because such headings permit useful grouping in the catalogue. This passage (H35-36) is worth quoting in full, for it will make a convenient starting point for the next section of this article, where it will be suggested that the subheading form of subject heading is amenable to quite precise application, that it is by far the most versatile form of complex heading we have, and that it should almost always be used in preference to other forms.

Havkin says, "As stated earlier, the use of topics comprehended within a subject as subdivisions under it is to be avoided. It is contrary to the principle of specific entry, since it would, in practice, result in an alphabetico-classed catalog. Insofar as a division or phase of a subject, or a topic comprehended within it, may be clearly expressed by a word or a phrase heading, there is little warrant for its use as a subdivision of a broad heading. References from the broad heading will lead the reader to the specific headings subordinate to it." [Note. That this is not always so in Congress. The very heading which Haykin uses as an example, Agriculture has no reference to the used headings Agricultural education, Agricultural chemistry, or Agricultural physics, to name a few. Nor are there references from the rejected forms Agriculture -Education, Agriculture -Chemistry and Agriculture -Physics. There is a general reference from Agriculture to headings beginning with the word Agricultural, but as these are not listed and the terms

Agricultural and Agriculture -Subheading are used indiscriminately, the general reference is not much help.] "That subject catalogs, as a matter of fact, contain headings subdivided by topics is evidence of a lack of a clear understanding of the purpose of the alphabetical subject catalog and of a distinction between a specific heading of the direct type and an alphabetico-classed heading.

"Many headings which appear to violate this rule in effect resemble alphabetico-classed headings in their outward form only. Actually they employ the form of subdivision by topic only where the broad subject forms part of the name of the topic and a convenient phrase form sanctioned by usage is lacking, or, for the purposes of the catalog, where it is desirable to conform to an existing pattern.

"In the heading *Heart -Diseases*, for example, the alphabetico-classed form permits the grouping of entries for works on the diseases of the heart with works on abnormalities of the heart. If the same wording were used as a phrase — *Heart diseases* — entries under names of societies and institutions and under titles would separate in the catalog the entries for works on the heart in general, on, abnormalities of the heart, and on the diseases of the heart."

Nowhere else, perhaps, than in this passage, is it more evident that Haykin is merely supplying a philosophy for Congress cataloguers, and an apologia for Congress cataloguing. Yet he is regarded as an authority, so it is necessary to consider his writings, as we partly have, before his philosophizing is accepted or rejected.

Subheadings of this kind are Metcalfe's "qualifications" (M1, 913); they are not what Haykin calls "qualification", (H102), and should not be confused with this.

Subheadings

For our purposes the theory of subheadings starts with Cutter, and ends with Kaiser, or rather, with Metcalfe's representation of Kaiser.

Cutter used, and recommended in his "Rules", what he called "topical division", when entries under a heading become too numerous for easy consultation by readers

wanting a particular aspect of a subject. "As the number of titles under each heading increases in number so does the opportunity and need of division." (C123). This is still the best reason, and perhaps the only valid reason for taking most headings beyond the specific noun. The difficulty with this treatment is that in a growing collection it may be difficult in all cases accurately to forecast which headings will collect many entries, and require division, so as to avoid dividing later on. But even this is much less difficult to do than if class entry had been used. This, incidentally, is a reason which supports, even if it does not justify, Metcalfe's extensive use of inverted adjectival headings (M1, 349).

The great step forward in the rationalization of subheadings came with Kaiser. (K, Chapter V). Kaiser did not refer to Cutter's "Rules", but, perhaps unwittingly, took Cutter's specific principle and rationalized subject heading practice into a precise and logical method. His method was strict, probably too strict, since he took into no account at all, readers' usage.

Briefly, his headings consist of "Concrete, process", and "Country" where applicable. The "Concrete" part of the heading is the noun, or adjective-noun part of the subject indexed. It might be as simple as Indigo, or as complex as Underground electric traction motor. The "Process", part of the heading expresses action on or by the "Concrete", for example Trade, Repairing, Cyandiding. Thus we might have as headings Books -Binding, Indigo -Trade, Milk -Supplying, Land -Cultivation, Children -Instruction, Music -Accompanying, Music -Criticizing, Oil wells -Drilling. Notice at once the precision of the statement of heading, and the unbending attitude towards usage, particularly with regard to the rejection of processes in the first part of the heading. We might prefer Bookbinding, Milk supplying, Agriculture, Education, Musical Accompaniment and Music criticism today. Haykin would certainly prefer Indigo trade and Oil well drilling. Note also that none of these headings are alphabetico-classed, as Haykin would have us believe.

Kaiser's process subheadings may be, and have been developed into what we may call form, aspect and process subheadings, and even into such types as Automobiles -Wheels, which we may use as being more convenient than the strict form, Automobiles -Parts -Wheels. (M1, 917). And this latter type of heading was allowed by Cutter, too. (C125).

As Metcalfe has said, the limiting factor in the use of subheadings is usage, or more precisely, the direct, self-indexing property of headings. (M2, 269). We would use Oil wells -Drilling, but we would prefer Paperhanging to Paper -Hanging or Wall paper

-Hanging.

Headings of the subheading variety do, however, give us a much more precise approach to the subject catalogue than do the headings resulting from Haykin's exuberant use of whole phrases as spoken. Within fairly close limits we can tell exactly how any particular complex subject will be stated. Furthermore, entries for books dealing with different processes and aspects of the same subject will be filed at one place, in a clear and unambiguous order, whereas headings of the Haykin variety will scatter these entries according to the aspect, and in fact, may classify them.

Consider the following two groups of subject headings. The first is taken from the 6th edition of Congress "Headings". The second is a reconstruction of the same headings according to the principles outlined in this article. It should not be difficult to determine which of the two arrangements will give the easiest approach

to the catalogue for the reader.

(1) CONGRESS

Agricultural administration Agricultural chemistry Agricultural credit Agricultural exhibitions Agricultural laws and legislation Agricultural research Agriculturalists

Agriculture
Agriculture -Accounting
-Competitions
Agriculture, Cooperative
Electricity in agriculture
International agricultural cooperation
Surplus agricultural commodities

(2) RECONSTRUCTED Agriculture Agriculture -Accounting

-Administration -Biography

-Competitions -Cooperation

-Cooperation, International

-Chemistry -Credit

-Electric equipment

-Exhibitions

-Laws

-Products, Surplus

-Research

Almost all of the headings listed in Congress under, or containing Agriculture and Agricultural can be reduced to the headingsubheading form, to produce one simple alphabetical sequence which is as obvious and easy in its arrangement and use as it is to construct. Headings in Congress with the same sense and related meanings, such as Agricultural exhibitions and Agriculture -Competitions are separated by 7 columns of headings, under which are entered, no doubt, many thousands of books. Between Agricultural administration and Agriculturalists there are 13 columns of headings, in five groups. Consider just what this may mean to a user of the Congress public catalogue. Haykin states (H20) that in this catalogue there are 10,646 subject entries and references between Civil defence and Civilian defence. In the 6th edition of the "Headings there are seven columns of headings between these two. Just how many catalogue cabinets apart then would we expect Agricultural administration and Agriculturalists to be? It must be admitted that, in the reconstructed form of headings ,the first and last heading will be even further apart, but with the difference that the arrangement is clear and consistent. The reader would not have to deduce that the cataloguer thought that, for example, Agricultural exhibitions was a phrase in common use, whilst Agricultural competitions was not, and would be entered under Agriculture -Competitions, possibly ten catalogue drawers away, and, in Congress, with no reference from the phrase to the subheading form.

Other reconstructions of Congress head-

ings may be seen in Metcalfe (M2, 189).

Almost all phrase headings can be reduced to the subheading form, and I suggest that they should be whenever it is possible, for the reasons indicated above. A few headings, however, are not amenable to this treatment, whilst others are only with a degree of clumsiness which would conflict so violently with usage as to vitiate their usefulness. In cases such as these, all that can be said is that we must leave the phrase as it stands. For example, the heading Literature and morals is not easily reconstructed. We could have Literature -Effects, Moral and, or, Morals -Influences -Literature, or Morals -Influences, Literary, but these are getting clumsy, and are no more precise than the phrase as it stands. On the other hand, Cutter's Fertilization of flowers (C67) reduces easily to Flowers -Fertilization. And many apparently complex subjects are similarly easily reduced. For example, "Dielectric heating for set-ting adhesives" becomes Adhesives -Setting, Dielectric, or if we prefer, Adhesives -Dielectric setting or Adhesives -Heat setting, Dielectric. Of these, I would prefer the first, because it gives a convenient grouping of methods of setting adhesives. There could, of course, be another entry under Dielectric heating -Applications -Adhesives.

We may note here that, as Metcalfe has indicated (M1, 916), sub-subheadings do not violate the specific principle. Cutter himself used this form, with some qualms, it is true. (C124). For example, -Literature -Drama, -Literature -Poetry under countries. It has not, however, been established that class sub-entry violates the specific or usage principles.

Division of, and by, Place

Another type of subheading we must consider is that of division of subject by place, and of place by subject. There can be no question but that this is one of the most difficult problems to resolve once both kinds of division are admitted into the catalogue. No one doubts that History or Population should appear as subheadings under place, but there is likely to be less confidence over Agriculture, Art or Education divided by place.

For Cutter this problem was not too difficult (C68). He preferred multiple entry under both subject and place, but realized that to have this would enlarge the catalogue too much, so he selected division of place by subject. He argued that entry under subject would produce class entry. For example, Birds -New England, Birds -South America, Birds -Siam would constitute a class of birds. But Metcalfe has shown (M1, 918) that, although we can regard New England birds as a species of birds, we need not do so. We can usefully consider such a heading as Birds -New England as containing the implied aspect -By place, and Birds -By place -New England cannot be considered to be class entry. So we need not regard Cutter's objection to subject divided by place as valid, although this is not to say that we shall reject his

Our other authorities have admitted both types of entry, but nowhere do we get very much guidance on when each type of entry should be employed. For Kaiser concrete divided by place always received pride of place, and Haykin wrote much about geographical division without committing himself. "The basis for subdivision of some subjects by place and the use of other subjects as subdivisions under names of places is not likely to be clear to the reader." (H32). Metcalfe goes further than most (M2, 276) but even here we do not get a very helpful guide. Congress gives no help whatsoever, allowing, for example, Harbours, divided by place for countries, and also the subheading -Harbour under names of cities.

Accordingly, for the sake of consistency, and for ease of use of the catalogue, I suggest a return to Cutter's ruling of entry under place divided by topic in all, or nearly all cases, as being generally the most useful. If at times this ruling will inconvenience the reader it is unlikely that he will be inconvenienced any more than he is at present by being uncertain whether to look under the subject or under the place. If a reader wants information on a particular subject let him look under the subject. If he wants it with regard to a particular place let him look under the place. There should, of course, be specific

references from the subject to the subject as subheading under places.

This rule can, I think, be extended to phrase headings in the same way as our ordinary subheadings have been, with benefit to the ease of consultation of our catalogues. In Congress we can find, for example, France -History, and Agriculture -France, French fiction and Short stories, French, Music, French, and Music -France, French bulldogs and Franco-German War.

It may be more convenient if many of these were grouped under France. We might have—

France -Agriculture

-Fiction

-History -Music

-Poetry

-Short stories

French bulldogs we would of course retain, or invert to Bulldogs, French, and Franco-German War we would probably retain, as otherwise duplicate entry would be required under France -History and Germany -History, further divided by period.

In some cases "French", and similar terms are linguistic adjectives rather than nationalistic. We may prefer French language to France -Language, and India-Language we could not have. Also we could not have Swiss language. But in many cases the adjective is purely nationalistic, as in English pottery, Australian poetry and American Literature, and there is no reason why we should not have England -Pottery, Australia -Poetry and United States -Literature in their places.

There will be other cases when this rule will be of difficult, of doubtful application. Should we use Jews -Literature or Jewish literature? If we use -Fiction or -Art under countries we shall have to distinguish these headings from the headings used for novels about, or art depicting, the country. We could use Cutter's grouping of -Literature -Fiction (C126) but other problems will remain. For novels about a country we could use -Fiction (about). And this may be more convenient than the alternative of Congress headings of the type France in fiction.

It may be argued successfully that Music, French and, Music -France have different meanings and distinct literatures, and that entering both under France -Music makes undivided class entry. We can get over this by using -Musical life for the latter. It may be doubted, though, that a similar distinction can be drawn in the literature between Congress's Painting, French, Paintings, French, Paintings -France and Paintings -France. Such headings usually involve a distinction without a difference, so far as the literature is concerned. I would suggest the heading France -Painting for all of them.

Another type of heading involving place common in Congress, which can be reconstructed fairly easily to the more convenient subheading form is that demonstrated by Negroes in Canada, Church of England in Australia, Church and state in Italy. Headings such as these introduce just one more filing compartment for the reader to overlook. They could be reconstructed as Negroes -Canada, Church of England -Australia and Church and state -Italy which would be an improvement in form. I would suggest that a further improvement would be effected by entry under place, as Canada -Foreign population -Negroes, or perhaps Canada -Negroes, Australia -Religion -Church of England or Australia -Church of England, and Italy -Church and state.

Inverted Adjectival Headings

Despite two very long rules and comments, Cutter is really quite definite on when he would allow inverted headings (C71-75). "Enter a compound subjectname by its first word, inverting the phrase only when some other word is decidedly more significant, or is often used alone with the same meaning as the whole name." Thus we may have Arbitration, Industrial, or Tennis, Lawn but we may not have Art, French or Railways, Electric, or Geography, Economic. The only real criticism that can be made of this rule is that later subject cataloguing, including non-library indexing, has not followed it. Metcalfe has made much of this, and that in a sense inversion has become "usage", (M2, 50), but usage, I suggest, in a sense different to that meant by Cutter. I have suggested earlier, that

people use Arbitration for "Industrial Arbitration" in a different way to that in which they refer to "Siamese cats" as Cats. However Metcalfe's point is well made, and the fact that inversions introduce logical divided class entry into the dictionary catalogue need not worry us any more than it worried Cutter, which was, not much, provided that the entry is directly under a known and used name. And this arrangement will often make for a convenient grouping of headings which otherwise would be scattered, for example, Dogs, Airedale, Dogs, Fox terrier, Dogs, St. Bernard, or Automobiles, Chrysler, Automobiles, Ford, Automobiles, Holden. Congress, if not Haykin, appears to favour the inverted form (H22).

Kaiser would never allow inversion (K225-226) on grounds which would be irrefutable, were it not for their conflict with usage.

My own view lies between Kaiser's and Metcalfe's, and I prefer Cutter's ruling to either of them, although I am not unprepared to accept Metcalfe's view. But if a reader wants books on bulldogs, Siamese cats or Volkswagen surely it is reasonable to expect him to look under these as headings, and not under Dogs, Cats, or Automobiles, for he is not interested in these in general. At the same time there is no reason why we cannot have in our catalogue Dogs, Hunting, or Automobiles, Vintage. These are not particular breeds or makes of dogs and automobiles. If we use the direct form for breeds and makes, and the inverted form for types we may save ourselves the anomaly of having to interfile two headings in the same form but of different sense in one sequence. We could have -

Automobiles -Peugeot
-Racing
-Rover
-Vintage
-Volkswagen

but this may not present a particularly clear and helpful arrangement. We could use a different form of punctuation for one of them, but this gives us just one more distinct group under a heading, and one of the things aimed at with this article is a reduction in the number of these groups, whilst still keeping each group in an obvious and helpful order.

Parenthetically Specified Headings

This is a type which Haykin endorses, and one which is becoming very common in Congress. Headings of this nature were originally used to provide definition of homonyms, but now they are taking over more and more the functions of inversion and division. To this extent, parentheticals create under each heading where they are used one more group, often not distinguishable in sense from the inversion and subheading groups.

The basis for the use of parenthetically specified headings seems to be Cutter's use of them (C90), and even here the two examples he gives, Calculus (in mathematics) and Calculus (in medicine) could, within the limits Cutter imposed on inversion, have been written Calculus, Mathematical and Calculus, Pathological.

The view taken here with regard to parentheticals is that of complete agreement with Metcalfe (M1, 334-336, 359-360, M2, 188, 191, 271), and it seems quite unnecessary to restate his arguments here, except simply to say that we should, whenever possible, reconstruct parenthetically specified headings to the more useful subheading or inversion forms. This applies also to headings under which there are no entries, but only a direct reference. As examples, we should reconstruct Irish literature (English) to Irish literature, English, or, better still, as I have suggested, to Ireland -Literature, English, and Cookery (Eggs) to Eggs -Cookery.

Phrase Headings

I have suggested earlier that many subjects expressed by phrase headings by Haykin and Congress may be, and should be, represented by subheadings and inversions. Examples of this type of heading given by Haykin (H23) are Stability of ships, Rotation of crops and Symbolism of numbers. As suggested, it is a matter for conjecture whether a reader would look under these headings, but even if this were proved to be so there is little point in separating these particular aspects

of these subjects from other aspects. Surely even the most backward of readers would quickly learn that aspects of, and processes pertaining to, a subject will be found under

the name of the subject.

Most of the other phrase headings quoted by Haykin can be conveniently, and more usefully, reconstructed to inversion or subheading forms. (H22). For example, Electricity on ships to Ships -Electricity apparatus, Women as authors to Authors, Women (there may be a difference in the literature between Women as authors and Authors, Women, but if there is, Congress takes a paragraph of definition to determine it, and even then states that in cases of doubt, the heading Authors, Women should be used), Photography of children to Children -Photography. This last heading need not be ambiguous. If we meant photography for children, Photography, Children's, or Photography, Juvenile could be used. If photographs of children were meant, Children -Photographs, or Children -Portraits, Photographic, are available.

What Haykin calls "compound headings" (H24) may, for the greater part, be similarly treated. Some, such as Literature and morals and Open and closed shop are almost unavoidable. Others, such as Files and rasps, and Indicators and test papers are not. We could have Files, Metal working and Indicators, Chemical or Chemistry

-Indicators.

Similarly, such phrase headings as Shakespeare in fiction, drama, poetry, etc., or Goethe as theater director cause books on these subjects to be entered far from other books related to the main subject, and among titles starting with the same word. This is because Haykin thinks that a heading such as Shakespeare -Poetry may be confused with the poems of Shakespeare, or a work about them. But these can be distinguished by punctuation or type style, or, as suggested earlier, by the addition of (about) to the subheading when there is this possibility of confusion.

A Brief Code

The whole of this article may be summarized in a few "rules", for want of a better word. They will not cover all cases, and many problems of subject cataloguing are not included—for example, choice between synonyms or near-synonyms. They are much briefer in explanation and comment than are either Cutter's subject rules, or Metcalfe's "Tentative Code" (M2, 263-292). This article may be regarded as notes and comments for them.

 Enter a book under the best known unambiguous specific noun or other word which describes its subject, e.g., Cats, Painting, Italy.

In some cases a phrase must be used, as a single word is not easily available, e.g., First aid, Open and closed shob.

- 2. Depending on the quantity of literature, qualify the entry word by means of the "dash" subheading for particular forms of literature, or for aspects and processes of the subject, e.g., Librarianship -Periodicals, Agriculture -Economics, Steel -Heat treatment.
- 3. If the book deals with a particular species, kind, or variety of the subject, e.g., Siamese cats, Invalid cookery, Simca automobile, qualify the entry word with the name of the species, kind, or variety, directly, as Pekingese dogs, unless, under the conditions of Cutter's Rule 175, inversion is applicable, e.g., Arbitration, Industrial, Football, Australian Rules.

Alternatively, follow Metcalfe's Rule 1.43, and invert such headings as Cats, Siamese, Cookery, Invalid, Automo-

biles, Simca.

- 4. Enter books dealing with any subject limited by place under the name of the place, divided by the subject, when the quantity of literature warrants such division. Some ethnic, linguistic or religious connotations may not permit this, e.g., Negro music, French language, Jewish literature. In such cases, either use the heading-subheading form the inverted form, or the phrase as it stands, e.g., Negroes -Music, Jews -Literature, French language.
- Do not use parenthetical specification when it can be avoided by using the subheading, inversion or phrase forms, and even when it cannot be avoided, use it for reference only, as far as possible.

 Avoid phrase headings as much as possible, particularly when there is entry under the word commencing the phrase. Prefer entry in the subheading or inversion forms.

These "rules" are incomplete, and per-

haps they are over-optimistic. But I believe that most literature can be subject catalogued by them, and that the result will be a subject catalogue more orderly and more easily understood and used than any we have at present.

# Public Library of Queensland Notes

When Princess Alexandra was in Queensland in 1959 she officially opened the first stage of the extensions to the Public Library of Queensland, but these were not completed and in use until late in 1960. The building is long and narrow, designed to fill completely a rather awkward site between William Street and the river, and provides additions on four floors-an auditorium and extended reading room on the William Street level; below that cataloguing and other processing departments, electrically operated compactus shelving to hold 70,000 volumes, the Country Extension Service and Country Children's Service (both returned from exile in other buildings), and a basement on the level of Queen's Wharf Road. Architectural features of the building include a copper sheathed roof, and concrete fins along the river (western) side of the building to provide shade from the afternoon sun. High on this side is mounted an aluminium sculpture, of three figures reaching towards an illuminated globe, symbolising the dissemination of knowledge to mankind. The outer wall of the auditorium bears a large colourful glass mosaic mural, abstract in design which attracts the attention of tourists—almost everyone takes a colour photograph—and their outspoken comments, not one of which has yet been

favourable. The design is officially described as "primitive organic forms symbolic of growth and development": most interpreters consider it more warlike in theme and it has been described as resembling the battle of Hastings, an aboriginal corroboree, and a tournament of horned beetles. In spite of some drawbacks, mostly due to the nature of the site, the building is much more convenient and pleasant than the previous accommodation, and the modernisation of the present reading room is being planned.

The Queensland State Archives is now an established section of the Public Library. The old State Stores Building next door to the Library in William Street has been partially adapted for use as an archival repository, and over 10,000 linear feet of records have been transferred to it. These have mostly come from Government Departments in Brisbane, but some records from as far away as Birdsville and Thursday Island are included. Major Departments in Brisbane such as the Departments of Justice, Education, Public Works, Health and Home Affairs and Lands, and the Premier's Department have sent considerable accumulations of records. Some of these are semi-current, and a file issue service has been instituted, issuing well over 100 files a month.

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# Public Library of South Australia Notes

Acquisitions

A set of the Catalogue General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris has recently been purchased. Mr. H. L. Sheard has presented his collection of materials by and relating to the anthropologist Charles P. Mountford. It comprises all of C. P. Mountford's scientific papers dating from 1926, together with original manuscript drafts of most of them. Also in the collection are the diaries and journals of his expeditions, and copies of all his books and translations of them together with the original drafts, final manuscripts and galley proofs. Included is a large collection of correspondence relating both to Mountford's work on aboriginal art and his private life. Several hundred records of aboriginal songs and music from Groote Eylandt, Oenpelli and the Darwin area are in the collection, as well as many thousands of coloured slides and other photographs on aboriginal paintings and aborigines generally.

A complete collection of the publications of the Book Club of California together with a set of the Club's Keepsakes, and Quarterly News Letter, has recently been purchased. The Library is also a member of the Club, so that future additions will be acquired as they are published. The collection comprises outstanding examples of the work of all the important Californian printers. One hundred books were published between 1914 and 1958. Included in the purchase is a fine collection of ephemera relating to the Club—announcements, invitations, lectures and exhibit notices.

For use in the Research Service we have subscribed to the card service of Engineering Index from 1961 onwards. The new British Museum Catalogue is also arriving.

Equipment

The Library has recently purchased three tape recorders. One machine is the Grundig Luxus transistorized tape recorder. This is a small machine about the size of a large handbag and, being battery operated, is entirely independent of any other source of electrical power. It is very simple to use, easily transported and, therefore, ideal for field work. It has recently been used for three months in Timor under very rough conditions and has withstood the rigors of high humidity and rough transport very well. Reports on its performance have been excellent.

The two other machines are a matched pair of Tandberg high quality four track tape recorders. These machines will be used for making duplicate tapes for exchange, and they are so versatile that we can make tapes to meet the needs of libraries having tape recorders operating to standards different from normal. One interesting facility is the ability to record and play two tracks simultaneously in the one direction. We could, thus, record an aboriginal chant with a simultaneous commentary in English.

Burnside Public Library

This, the newest of our Municipal Public Libraries, was opened by the Minister of Education on the 8th April. The fine new building has an initial bookstock of just under 8,000 books. In the first five weeks, a book was issued every 53 seconds and a borrower enrolled every three and three-quarter minutes. The Librarian, seconded from the Public Library of South Australia, is Miss A. F. Gervasi.

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# The State Library of Victoria: Its Collections and Treasures

F. J. PERRY

Non refert quam multos sed quam bonos libros habeas. It does not matter so much how many books you have, but how good those books are.

Seneca's aphorism seems to have dictated the policy of the Trustees of the Library from the beginning, for the first London order to Guillaume sought the supply of all works mentioned in the footnotes of Gibbons' Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. And this tradition of scholarship has, with government support, been upheld during the growth of the library from a collection of a few thousand books to the State Library as it is to-day—a collection of eight hundred thousand books, including many priceless treasures.

You cannot judge a sausage by its overcoat or a book by its binding. But, nevertheless, it is very pleasing to know that the State Library of Victoria has in its possession many valuable examples of the binder's art. Outstanding among these are those of Geoffrey Tory, Zaehnsdorf, Rivière, the Mearnes, Sangorski and Sutcliffe, Roger Payne, Cockerell and Edwards of Halifax.

Of early books the State Library has a goodly collection. It possesses over 2,000 examples of typography from 1460 to the seventeenth century, including 91 incunabula, the majority of these forming the Sticht Collection. It possesses also a unique fragment of Julian Notary's Book of Hours, 1500, and Caxton's Myrrour of the World, c.1490. Altogether it has 653 examples of fifteenth century printing.

The Union list of Newspapers shows that there is a comprehensive collection of newspapers in the State Library of Victoria. The Trustees' policy of the preservation of provincial newspapers has resulted in the provision of an unrivalled collection of material for political and social historians of the future. One feature of the newspaper collection is the file of the London Times since 1799 together with the indexes.

The Library has a remarkable collection of the outstanding English Bibles. Some of these are famous for their editors—Tyndale, Coverdale, Taverner, and Cranmer, and included among them are superb examples of fine printing such as the products of the Doves and Nonesuch presses. A modern example of fine book production is the Haggadah which is number 17 of an edition of 125 numbered copies printed on Vellum.

The Trustees have, over the years, procured some of the best examples of illuminated manuscripts. These include Boethius De Musica (10th century), de Guilleville's Prilgrimage of the Life of Man (c.1430-50), Book of Hours (Besancon use) c.1420-40, Book of Hours (Sarum use) c.1471, Josephus—De bello Judaico, early 15th century (Gothic hand), Ptolemy Almagest, 13th century, and others.

Notable works in the art section include Bode's Rembrandt, Thieme-Becker's Kunstler Lexicon, The Kokka. In the music section there are complete scores of Beethoven, Bach, Brahms, Handel, Purcell, Piranesi, Mozart, and other musical giants.

Pure science in all its branches is well covered by reference works and periodicals which form, in themselves, a great national asset. Audubon's Birds of America, the published writings of John Gould, Wytsman's Genera Insectorum, Schenkling's Coleopterorum Catalogus, Reports and Journals of the great exploring expeditions, Martini and Chemnitz, Systematisches Conchylien Cabinet; the journals of the French Academy of Sciences, English and

American Chemical Societies, Newton's Principia (1687), Thornton's Temple of Flora (1807), Curtis's Botanical Magazine (1787+) complete. All these and many others contribute to the Library's wealth

of material in pure science.

With the growth of special and institutional libraries in the thirties it became unnecessary for the Public Library of Victoria to continue to buy many technical serials and texts. Thus the collections in the field of applied science, and particularly in that of medicine, are not as comprehensive as they were formerly, but for research purposes much valuable material is still available.

Australiana has its own Australian room. This collection will be greatly enhanced by the addition of the material in the J. K. Moir collection, although the latter will be housed separately in part of

the La Trobe library.

Research work in history and related subjects is well catered for by the primary source material in the extensive collection of parliamentary papers and debates which cover not only Australia but also Great Britain and U.S.A. Publications of the Public Record Office, Colonial Office and other departments are useful for students of political, social and economic history. These are supplemented by the society publications, and the papers of the genealogical, parish register, and record societies, historical societies and the vast collection of material in all languages dealing with World War I.

Allied with the general historical material are the considerable resources of Australian history, particularly the millions of government archives of the State of Victoria, and the private papers of individuals and companies which are housed in the Historical Collection. Included in the latter are rare and scarce items, many unique, covering aspects of the history of Victoria. Some 23 theses for higher degrees are now in preparation by students who have been granted access to archives, historical docu-

To ensure that the very best use was made of the funds available and that the Library's acknowledged pre-eminence in certain subjects should be upheld, an

ments and newspaper files.

Acquisitions Department has been established. Staffed by people who have a thorough knowledge of the Library's collections and who have a keen interest in what is being published, this department ensures that there are no gaps in those areas in which the Trustees have decided that this library should be strong. The only limiting factor in this sphere is the availability of funds. Many visitors have expressed delight in the adequacy of coverage of such diverse fields as German literature, religion, natural history and Reports of Exploring Expeditions.

To select books and buy them is one thing. To know how to get the fullest possible use out of them is another. For this latter purpose the Research Department was established a few years ago. Queries ranging from those of school children who need help with projects to those of scholars seeking information about minutiae of Victorian history are efficiently dealt with by this department.

To facilitate this work many indexes, including those of unconsidered trifles have been prepared, and also, over the years, details of enquiries have been carefully recorded so that often abstruse questions can be answered at very short notice.

Of course, the great mass of varied material received at the Library must be properly processed and appropriately catalogued. The Catalogue Division not only catalogues new material but also revises and, where necessary, withdraws older entries in the catalogue.

Associated closely with the Catalogue Division of the Preparations Department is the Periodical Division which cares for the current issues of periodicals and newspapers and arranges for their binding and subsequent storage. These divisions play their part in arraying the Library's resources for exploitation now and in the future.

The main purpose of a libary is to make books, or the information that they contain, available to the people. The Trustees decided as early as 1859 that special arrangements should be made for those who could not use books on the premises. In this year travelling libraries were initiated. In 1892 came the establishment of the Lending Branch which provided books mainly of an instructional and educational character for borrowers to read at home. By 1920 there was a special country section of the Lending Branch. Country borrowers did not have access to the total resources of the Lending Library but the book stock of this section was carefully chosen to meet possible needs, and individuals in country areas could have books sent to them upon request.

A further development of this idea of making the Library's resources as widely available as possible was the introduction of Inter-Library loans. Through this scheme, libraries, mainly interstate, which are acceptable to the Trustees may borrow items for use by interested persons in those libraries. In 1960, 2,614 items were made

available by this means and in turn 12 were borrowed.

Thus, for over a century, the State Library has been a centre of culture and a treasure house of knowledge. It has mothered the National Gallery, the Institute of Applied Science and the Free Library Service Board. Its solid and continuous growth along the lines so firmly outlined by its early architects are a tribute both to the State whose funds have nurtured it and to the succession of Trustees and Chief Librarians who have wisely administered it and have jealously guarded its collections.

The State Library has functioned so far without benefit of anything like a Murray Commission, but it is hoped that a new deal will be accorded it as a result of Dr. Tauber's survey, so that its role will continue to be that of a true State Library.

## Public Library Services in Victoria

The modern movement in Municipal Library Service dates from the inception of the Free Library Service Board in December, 1946. In that year the Free Library Service Board Act (since incorporated in the Libraries Act 1958) was The rate of progress can be gauged from the fact that in 1948 when Board Subsidy was allocated for the first time, 12 Councils representing less than 200,000 population shared £10,000 in Subsidy. In the 1960 financial year 91 Councils representing 1,700,000 Victorians shared Subsidy amounting to £307,000, while another 20 Councils were awaiting the completion of Board surveys. Of the original 12 Councils most were operating libraries for the first time but a minority such as Collingwood City, which celebrated its Library Centenary last year, Prahran, Mildura and South Melbourne cities had operated libraries for many years.

While under the Act the Free Library Service Board is empowered to recommend to the Government what assistance shall be given, there is in fact no statutory expression of the financial basis of Subsidy. Board policy however has been to pay pound for pound in respect of estimated Councils' annual expenditure on their service, qualified in the case of the metropolitan area at present by a ceiling of 4/per head, i.e. if a Council spends in all 8/per head, half of this will be reimbursed by the Government. One limitation is that Subsidy is in respect of annual running costs, inclusive of staff and books but exclusive of the capital costs of new buildings. Within the terms of Subsidy however is the renovation or extension of existing premises and Council can claim up to £2000 Subsidy for this purpose in any one year.

In addition to Subsidy the Board distributes extra grants to regional libraries —£20,000 was allocated last year—country libraries and children's libraries.

Total expenditure on Municipal library services for 1960-61 was approximately £615,000 representing an average expenditure of 7/- per head of population served. Last year registered borrowers totalled 350,000, total book stock was more than one and one half million, and circulation was 6,200,000.

The Board requires that all libraries be in charge of a trained librarian, that children's libraries be part of all services, and that approximately two-thirds of the book budget be spent on non-fiction (or

classified) material.

Nineteen of the Councils in the Melbourne metropolitan area have Public Libraries, where twelve have one or more branches and three, Camberwell, Heidelberg and Hawthorn, have large Bookmobiles; two, Moorabbin and Box Hill, have smaller vehicles.

Visitors to the conference will be made most welcome by the city librarians and will be invited to inspect all aspects of

their services.

Melbourne city has not as yet commenced service within the city's heart but operates from fine, spacious headquarters at 66 Errol St., North Melbourne. It has a branch at Carlton.

The City of Camberwell Library has recently taken over and renovated the Town Hall Chambers for its central library. These premises are splendidly sited and incorporate many new features. The former headquarters at Canterbury now serves as a large branch and there is also a branch in South Camberwell while other centres in the city are served by bookmobile.

The Moorabbin City Libraries serve a population only slightly less than Camberwell (100,000 approx.). The fine new central library at Bentleigh boasts a new development in photo-charging, individual study areas, compactus shelving in the stacks, staff rooms complete with shower facilities and a car-park for patrons. At present there are two modern branches, at Cheltenham and Moorabbin, and two more are planned.

Malvern City Library, opened in 1959, is well worth a visit. It is an impressive building, with separate children's library, auditorium and attractive fittings.

Prahran and South Melbourne, two of the older inner city libraries, have long been well known and over the years have built up large and impressive collections and both are spacious and well maintained. Each library has one branch, the Prahran branch at present waiting on transfer to new premises.

Libraries at Sandringham City illustrate a rather different approach. Both the Sandringham and Hampton buildings are well designed small modern units each of approximately 11,000 sq. ft. This city falls naturally into four separate communities of equal population, and four similar service points have been planned. Both the existing libraries employ photo charging.

The above mentioned services are characteristic. Interesting descriptions could well be given of the remaining city libraries, each of which has built up some particular point of interest such as an outstanding children's collection, a music or map library or a special service to

industry.

The briefest article should, however, mention the libraries of the provincial cities of Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo. The new Geelong building has been described in a previous issue and this library, with its foreign language collection, its film lending service and its outstanding premises would be well worth a visit. Greater Geelong, within an hour's drive of Melbourne, has in addition to this library, modern services at Newtown and Chilwell, Geelong West and Belmont.

Ballarat has recently remodelled its central library premises in a three-storey building in the heart of the city and houses one of the largest public library collections in Victoria including an extensive Australian section. Bendigo City has also built up a large collection and is now extending its services to the surrounding

shires.

Most of the country libraries are organized on a regional basis. There are sixteen regional libraries in Victoria embracing fifty-six municipalities and all are in the process of rapid growth, expansion of their collections and are either building or re-building. A pointer for the future may well be the Hamilton City Library, headquarters of the Glenelg Regional Library. While Hamilton City has a population of just over 8,000, its library will be housed in a building now under construction at a cost of £108,000, to contain separate adult and children's libraries, a common control hall, a storytelling room, study carrels and a Bookmobile dock.

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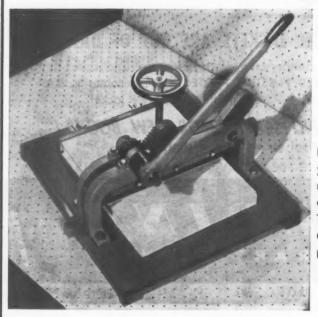
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## The University of Melbourne Library

The University of Melbourne Library originated in 1856 with a collection of 3,000 books housed in the Registrar's Its bookstock now totals 295,000 and is housed in the Baillieu Library and in thirteen branch libraries. The Baillieu Library, which replaced the old Central Library building in 1959, serves essentially the courses in the humanities, the social sciences, physics and mathematics. branch libraries cater for the schools or departments of Agriculture, Architecture, Botany, Chemistry, Music, Geography, Engineering, Forestry, Geology, Law, Medicine, Physical Education and Zoology. The three major branch libraries are those serving the faculties of Engineering, Law and Medicine.

A Library staff of eighty maintains 120 services and facilities for a student body of over 11,000 and a University staff of approximately 1,000 teachers and research workers. The Library's resources are also available on inter-library loan to any accredited library in Australia or overseas.

Some of the services and facilities provided are:—

Hours of opening—74½ hours per week during the academic year and 41¼ hours during the long vacation.

Central dictionary catalogue of all holdings with secondary catalogues in the branch libraries.

All collections, excluding Forestry and Music, classified by the Dewey system.

All collections, excluding rare books, archives, Melbourne University theses, maps and reserve collections of students' reference books, on open access.

Multiple copies of students' reference books provided on open shelves in a proportion of one copy to twenty students in a class.

Personal assistance to readers in the use of the library.

Information and bibliographical services. Seating for 1,300 readers in the Baillieu Library and for approximately 800 readers in the branch libraries. Aids to the location of materials in other libraries, e.g. printed catalogues of the British Museum, Bibliothéque Nationale, etc.

Borrowing facilities for students, staff, accredited borrowers outside the University and other libraries.

Supply of photocopies, for private use only, of material in the University Library or in any Australian or overseas library (film, photostat and contact processes).

Special facilities for use of micro-texts, typewriters, etc.

Special reading facilities for:-

Academic staff and visiting scholars (individual studies and academic staff reading room)

Senior students (open and lockable carrels)

Blind students accompanied by reader. Facilities for exhibitions and displays.

Instruction of candidates for Library Association examinations (for University staff members only).

Guided tours of the Library.

Amenities for readers including:— Smoking and discussion areas

Supervised and open cloak-room facilities Coffee shop (conducted by the University Union)

Public telephones First aid room.

Fifty-five of the services and facilities now available did not exist before the occupation of the Baillieu Library in 1959. This building is named after the Baillieu family, which contributed handsomely towards its cost of approximately £700,000. Notable features of the building include its layout providing for the distribution of readers in proximity to the bookstacks over five floors and the dispersal of traffic through the bookstacks to reduce disturbance. Both technical and public services are grouped around the catalogue in a service core, which extends vertically to all levels by means of the lifts, the main

staircase and other communications. The building is entirely adaptable to alterations and additions by virtue of its modular construction and, while at present broadly L-shaped in plan, it will in the future extend to fully occupy a rectangular site. With admissions totalling up to 9,000 daily the building is already overcrowded, but the site is capable of ultimately accommodating 3,000 readers, a bookstock of two million, and any required increase in staffing.

The Baillieu Library is equipped with over one hundred types of furniture, mostly to designs which, at the time of their manufacture, were new to this country. While these designs are all essentially practical, some lounge furniture introduces an element of comfort for both readers and library staff, whose needs for amenities are also catered for in other ways. A combination of rubber flooring and acoustic ceilings reduces noise to a minimum and lighting, both natural and artificial, is adjustable to various intensities in all areas. The building is also fully air-conditioned.

Attention was given by the architect to the external design of the building, to internal colour treatment and to decorative effects produced by the use of marble, mosaic tiling and other special materials in certain features. A three dimensional mural of abstract design is featured in the entrance lobby. Particular attention was given to the furnishings of the Leigh Scott rare book room, which is named after the former Librarian.

With regard to the Library's resources for study, teaching and research, it is pointed out that the systematic growth of the collection dates only from about the year 1926. Inadequate finance even during this period has generally limited acquisitions to the essential needs of the curriculum and many of the basic materials considered essential for research are lacking. Nevertheless, the Library does include holdings unavailable elsewhere in Australia, particularly in certain fields of study, which are perhaps more advanced in Melbourne. Notable gifts and bequests include the McArthur, Ernest Scott, Hart, Morgan, Goldman, Poynton and Michell collections, and income is derived from several trust funds. It is hoped that the increase of Commonwealth financial assistance to universities will also assist the Library to reduce its gaps in research materials.

#### Statistical Summary for 1960

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Bookstock as at 31.12.60 2	292,243	items
Current periodicals		
received	3,500	titles
Accessions	22,972	items
Loans within the		
University	147,142	
Loans to other libraries,	10,941	
Photocopies supplied	804	
Expenditure on books, periodicals, binding		
and equipment	£57,543	
Expenditure on salaries a	£75,000	(approx.)

## Monash University Library

The Library at present occupies two large rooms in the Science block, one of which is a reading room with accommodation for 120 readers. During the first few months of building up the collection attention has naturally been concentrated on acquiring basic material for first year teaching, although several special collections have already been acquired. Research collections are being developed as the pattern of academic development becomes clearer and by the end of 1961 the Library will probably contain over 70,000 volumes including a great deal of research material. Fortunately the other libraries in Melbourne, in particular the Baillieu Library of the University of Melbourne and the State Library of Victoria, are generous in the facilities they offer to staff and research students of Monash and there is a well developed system of inter-library loans in Australia generally so that, even though it will be several years before Monash has a great research collection, advanced work may nevertheless proceed.

The Library will develop in four large units—apart from the Main Library there will be a Library for the Physical and Applied Sciences, a Law Library, and a Biological and Medical Sciences Library. The Physical and Applied Sciences Library is already under construction and will be ready for occupation early in 1962. It will constitute the Main Library until the Main Library is ready for occupation early in 1964.

## Special Libraries in Victoria

In the ten years since the establishment of the Special Libraries Section of the Association a very active group has grown up in Victoria. This proves that although the subject fields covered vary widely, embracing, in fact, almost the whole range of human endeavour, the problems facing us as special librarians are very similar.

The new edition of the "Directory of Special Libraries in Australia" being issued this year lists 159 entries for Victoria as against 119 in the 1954 edition. It would be impossible to give in the short space of this article an analysis of the subject fields covered by these libraries. Librarians interested in discovering their counterparts from the point of view of subject interest could not do better than to consult the "Directory".

Although a great deal has been done to publicize the necessity for properly trained staff in special libraries the fact that our present membership of 141 personal and 20 corporate members covers only 87 libraries seems to suggest that a great many of the aforementioned number of 159 are manned by untrained or inadequately

trained staff. We hope that some crusading work may be done with the assistance of the new "Directory".

Of the 87 libraries which at present comprise the Victorian Division of the Section, more than half are attached to State and Commonwealth departments and instrumentalities. Almost all government departments have a library of some sort, ranging from the collection of books presided over by a clerical assistant to the large, well-organized central library serving its own officers and those of several branches. One of the oldest established in the latter category is that of the State Electricity Commission. In addition to its very considerable collection at Head Office it has a branch library for the Electricity Supply officers and also serves its many engineers at the large projects at Morwell, Yallourn and Kiewa and at stations throughout Another such library is the Department of Agriculture with its headquarters in the sunny new building in Parliament Place, its Plant Research Laboratory at Burnley and numerous research stations throughout the State.

One library which stands out as "special" in the sense of the clientele it serves rather than the subjects that it covers is that of the Parliament of Victoria. Housed in the lovely old building at the top of Bourke Street, it makes up in atmosphere what it may lack in convenience of design. Here all subjects are covered for the benefit of our legislators although of course law and legislation itself are the only fields treated in depth.

In the Commonwealth field, the Department of Civil Aviation is one which serves as the headquarters for its libraries throughout Australia and New Guinea. The Head Office issues a monthly bulletin entitled "Library Service" for the use of all its officers. It contains a list of accessions with annotations where necessary and a section of abstracts of articles from periodicals.

There are libraries attached to the Department of Defence and various branches of the armed services. The Department of Supply also has libraries in its various establishments, the two research laboratories, viz. Aeronautical Research Laboratories and Defence Standards Laboratories being particularly aware of the need for library service. These librarians have the added problem of dealing with security classified material and coping with the out-pouring of research reports from similar establishments overseas. Many of the Commonwealth libraries in the technical field have a similarity of interest and, while there is co-operation at a personal level, some co-ordination of their efforts might be a desirable goal.

To mention a few outside the technical field there are the Department of Labour and National Service, which has a wellstocked library in the centre of the City, the Department of Social Services and the Repatriation Department.

The shift of headquarters of government departments to Canberra will no doubt deplete our membership in time, but we hope that by then commercial interests will have expanded to swell our numbers.

Commonwealth instrumentality which accounts for 25% of our representation of libraries and 16% of our personal

membership is the C.S.I.R.O. This is rather different from the other departments having branch libraries in that, while the activities of all the libraries are coordinated by the Head Office, each is a distinct unit with its methods geared to the needs of its own particular group of research officers. The Head Office library gives personal library service only to the administration and otherwise acts as a clearing house for requests from its divisional libraries, other libraries throughout Australia and on a reciprocal basis with many similar institutions throughout the world. A Union Catalogue of the holdings of all its libraries is maintained at Head Office and exchanges of its journals with those of other scientific institutions are arranged. It is also the source of "Australian Science Index", "C.S.I.R.O. Abstracts" and "Scientific Serials in Australian Libraries" which are used in special libraries throughout Australia. The sizes and activities of the divisional and sectional libraries are as diverse as the divisions themselves. The oldest established is the Division of Forest Products which maintains a close liaison with other Forest Products laboratories throughout the world. While most of the libraries use U.D.C. or Dewey for their classification this Division has a unique classification developed for its own needs.

Another small but most important group accounting for 14% of our libraries comes in the category of what the ALA Cataloging Rules define as "societies and institutions". One most important member is the Australian Council for Educational Research. This library is doing a most necessary work in indexing in the educational field by the publication of the "Australian Education Index". This group also includes a number of hospitals which maintain medical libraries in addition to the recreational reading provided for their patients. There are also societies such as the Australian Society of Accountants and the British Medical Association which maintain libraries for the use of their

Commercial organizations account for 28% of our libraries. It is in this field that it is probable that our greatest expan-

sion should come. While it is heartening to know that firms which are library conscious give proper consideration to the housing and financing of their libraries, many are quite unaware of what a library service could or should do for them. In their new building at the corner of Nicholson and Albert Streets, I.C.I.A.N.Z. have made handsome provision for their library and their Central Research Laboratories also have a most active group to serve them. Although by far the greatest number of firms represented are in the technical field we also have solicitors, architects, accountants, banks, newspapers and personnel administrators among our number. The library of the "Herald and Weekly Times" is that most likely to be of interest to us all. What special librarian does not receive the request for information on some current event that only "The Herald" would be likely to index?

Although this article was intended to discuss our libraries as they fall into types rather than subject groupings there is one subject field deserving of special mention—the medical field. These libraries, about 20 in number, have organized themselves into the Central Medical Library Organization which is a co-operative scheme exchanging lists of duplicates and holdings of periodicals. It has members from all the categories mentioned—Commonwealth and State departments such as the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the Mental Hygiene Authority, institutions such as the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

of Medical Research and commercial enterprises such as Nicholas Pty. Ltd. The headquarters of the Organization are at the Medical Library, University of Melbourne.

It has been suggested from time to time that it is desirable that small groups with a community of subject interest should be formed within the Section. So far we have not sufficient membership in any other field to make this possible but when the day comes we can judge from the experience of the Central Medical Library Organization, which is an autonomous body, whether this is desirable.

In addition to those employed in the libraries which are undoubtedly "special", nearly 20% of our personal membership is comprised of university, municipal or state library employees. These people may be in university departmental libraries, or in charge of special collections or departments of municipal libraries, bringing their interest closer to that of the special librarian. As these special collections can also be traced through the "Directory", no individual mention of them need be made here.

This gives only a very brief and, insofar as scarcely more than half our special libraries are in touch with the Section, a very incomplete picture of the special library field in Victoria. However, it is hoped that it has indicated that there is ample scope for future activities.

Dr. Andrew D. Osborn, Librarian, Sydney University, will deliver a paper on INDEXING METHODS IN ORGANIZING SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION at the Tenth Pacific Science Congress, to be held in Hawaii in August, 1961.

# Technical College Libraries in Victoria

These "school" libraries are worth special mention because they are concerned with materials of interest to readers outside their own institution, and because since most of them are open both day and night, they can contribute to the library services of the community in general.

In Victoria, a "Technical College" is a technical school teaching to the level of full diplomas of the Department of Education. There are eleven of these, which are distinct from some 65 "Technical Schools" teaching to lower levels. These "Technical Colleges" instruct approximately 38,000 potential technicians and technologists. For most of these students, the college library is the only library in their experience, and for many of the colleges, the Library is the only department which offers a broadening experience, outside the requirements of the syllabus. For these reasons, the quality of service and the extent of resources in these libraries, is of considerable importance to the library profession, and to the community.

Victoria's Technical College Libraries, unlike those of New South Wales, are not centrally administered by a Library Department staffed by officers of the State Library. Instead, each school is responsible for the organization and staffing of its own library, although advice and assistance may be given if requested from the Library Service Office of the Department of Education. There is no central pool of staff to meet resignation vacancies, and no necessary continuity of methods, so that the quality of any college's library service is dependent on the individual librarian appointed to it. Since most colleges are relatively small, and there is little chance of advancement, qualified staff is hard to get, and hard to keep.

Any policy of development for technical college libraries in Victoria is largely un-coordinated. It varies from college to college and again varies between Departmental colleges and the few remaining

"Council" Controlled Colleges, which are rather more autonomous and sometimes more venturesome than their fully-Department-controlled counterparts. There is no definite programme for making these libraries centres for disseminating technical information to industry, although several of the larger ones do concern themselves with this. In the Melbourne area, Swinbourne Technical College and Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology work towards this end, as does the Gordon Institute of Technology at Geelong.

It is one point of accepted practice throughout Technical Colleges that professional librarians are appointed to staff senior libraries, and that they are not required to teach other than library topics. In many colleges, "Library and Thesis" periods are time-tabled, and senior students in Diploma courses must present at least one short thesis in their final year. Sometimes the Librarians are responsible for lectures on the subject literature of Diploma courses, and on the techniques of literature searching. The senior colleges are thus training Diploma students who will enter industry aware of the advantages of a technical library, and who will be able to use these libraries systematically.

Victoria has recently established some "Mono-techs", which teach a single trade or craft, and these too are making appointments of trained professional librarians, whose task will be to establish a basic reference library for that trade. As this practice develops there is a chance that fine reference libraries will be developed in all of the major trades. These libraries could make a great and necessary contribution to Victoria's largely un-coordinated technical libraries.

The Technical Teachers' College has for four years been training many of Victoria's advanced-level trade and diploma technical teachers. Through this College's own library and through the emphasis given by its lecturers to the part played in education and advancing tech-

nology by libraries, it is having a considerable influence in the other colleges. Outside the technical field, Teachers' Colleges have also been demonstrating the role of the library in general education. In Teachers' Colleges at present, librarians may rise to the highest grade of lecturer's classification.

In the senior technical colleges, with very few exceptions, librarians are not classified as lecturers, and in general, salary scales are considerably lower than for teachers. There is much hope that this will shortly improve.

Generally, technical college libraries at present make little contribution to the community's store of information, or to its library services. At best, most of them

can meet only the needs of their own staff and students. Book and periodicals stocks are often inadequate, budgets are too small, and staff is insufficient to supply more than the minimum of services, so that the users do not realise how useful a wellprovided and well-staffed library can be within the college. The great improvements made in library services associated with primary schools at one level, and Universities at the other, are making it plain how underprivileged in this respect are those who undertake a technical education through technical colleges. The recognition of this situation seems likely to produce a rapid development of library services in technical colleges, from which the whole community could benefit.

### School Libraries in Victoria

There were, of course, school libraries in Victoria before 1946, but a review of school library development in the State may well take that year as a starting point. It was towards the end of 1946 that the Education Department appointed its first Libraries Service Officer and formulated its policy of the establishment of a central library staffed by a trained teacher-librarian in every large school.

Such libraries as were to be found in schools twenty years ago were, with very few exceptions, unorganized collections of books housed in locked presses. Apart from the provision of some recreational reading for pupils, they could be of very limited use to teachers or children. Today we find an ever increasing number of school libraries where thousands of books are attractively housed on open shelves; libraries in which not only books but a wide range of teaching aids have been organized and made readily available; libraries which have become, through the co-operation of class teachers and trained teacher-librarians, centres of activity playing a vital part in the process of education.

Victoria is not, of course, unique in its rapid development of school libraries in recent years and here, as in other States and countries, two factors have greatly contributed towards the speed of that development. The first of these is the great importance that has come to be attached to reading as an influence in education. The three Rs were traditionally the main pre-occupation of schools in the nineteenth century. However there is a vast difference between the ability to read aloud with correct pronunciation and tolerable fluency from a prescribed reader, and the ability to read a wide range of printed matter with speed and comprehension. It is this latter ability which is of such great value in helping the child towards success in a wide range of subjects, and the library can do much to develop it with its enticement towards reading and the ample opportunities for reading which it can offer. The second factor is the change of emphasis in education from the child as the passive recipient of information imparted by the teacher, to the child as an active participant in the quest for knowledge. In modern education the teacher is continually whetting the child's appetite to find out for himself, and the acquisition of wide background knowledge is an essential part of the learning process. Under the former pattern of

teaching the textbook reigned supreme and the only call on the school library, such as it was, was for fiction. When the child was enlisted as an active participant in his own education it became essential that the school library should provide a wide variety of books on a great variety of

subjects.

The first essential in the implementation of a policy of a central library in each large school is the provision of a room for a library. In all new secondary, technical and consolidated schools built since 1946 a library room has been provided. The standard is a rectangular room measuring 36ft by 24ft with two small rooms each 12ft by 9ft for workroom and librarian's office. In 1960 there were 130 high, 56 technical, 19 girls' secondary and 21 consolidated schools with central libraries. In addition 119 primary schools had central libraries. The majority of central libraries in primary schools are in classrooms which have become available for this purpose because of decreasing attendances at particular schools. It is hoped that standard planning for large new primary schools will shortly include provision for a library. It is indicative of the importance that has come to be attached to the school library that at some primary schools where steady or rising enrolments preclude the possibility of a classroom becoming vacant for some time to come, parent bodies have raised considerable sums of money and, with financial assistance from the Department have built very fine library rooms. Eleven such rooms have been built in the past five years and three or four similar projects are currently under way. Primary schools at Wilson St., Brighton, at Cheltenham East and at Beaumaris are examples.

In primary schools where no possibility of a central library exists library provision usually takes the form of classroom libraries. An interesting development has been the organization of the non-fiction sections of a considerable number of such libraries. This has been carried out under the guidance of the Department's library service staff or by class teachers who have attended a library vacation school. In a number of other schools, in order to gain

the advantages of a wide subject range not possible in each class library, and of a catalogue with a generous supply of analytic entries, a centralized collection of non-fiction has been made. From this collection bulk loans, relevant to the needs of each, are made to classes. This overcomes the disadvantage of the static nature of the normal class collection which often contains material not being used at the time but which could be profitably used in other rooms.

Hundreds of one-teacher rural schools have library corners with one or two shelving units and book collections which represent, in number of books per child, the most generous library provision of any type of school. The organization of many of these rural school libraries has been a development of the past few years. This organization has been carried out either by the library service staff, by teachers who have attended a library vacation school or by teachers who have attended a workshop demonstration. This last involves the closing of a number of rural schools for a day while their teachers visit one school centrally situated. These teachers, under the guidance of members of the library staff, work on the organization of the library of the selected school. They meet the problems they will face later when they tackle the organization of their own collections. These workshop days have proved most successful.

Group libraries, which served a very useful purpose in the early stages of school library development in Victoria, have decaded in number in recent years. Group libraries are formed when a number of small country schools pool their library resources and, by box circulation, make available to member schools a much wider range of books than would be the case if each operated independently. However the tendency has been for groups to dishand as member schools, which had been devoting only a proportion of their funds to group buying, built up satisfactory permanent collections.

The Gillies Bequest library, with headquarters at State School 1689, West Melbourne, continues to circulate boxes of books to some 200 of the most remote Victorian schools. A recent survey showed that this service is still meeting a very real need.

Financial assistance to schools for the purchase of library books has been given since 1944, when the payment of library subsidies to schools was commenced. Subsidy was on a pound for pound basis with a maximum of £25 to the larger schools and £10 to the small one-teacher schools. In the financial year 1944-45, £6,000 was paid by the Department in library subsidy. The annual amount paid out in this way has steadily increased. In 1960-61 £58,000 was paid. Maximum subsidy rates at present are £60 on a £1 for £1 basis to large schools (enrolment 330 or more), £40 on £1 for £1 basis to primary schools with enrolment 151 to 329, £30 on £1 for £1 basis to primary schools with enrolment 41 to 150 and £25 on £2 for £1 basis to primary schools with enrolment of 40 or less. The small school of 15 or 20 children can thus spend £37/10/a year for a local contribution of £12/10/and, in fact, many of these schools which have been claiming the maximum subsidy for a number of years, have built up very fine book collections. Many of the larger schools spend amounts greatly in excess of £120 a year (£60 subsidy and £60 local contribution). In 1959 Melbourne Boys' High School spent £900 on library materials and in the same year 100 high schools spent an average of £250 on library books and periodicals. For the past two years all applications from schools for library subsidy have been satisfied.

The training of teacher-librarians commenced in 1948 when the Trustees of the Public Library of Victoria allotted six places to Departmental teachers at the Library Training School in its first year of operation. From 1948 to 1954 thirtyseven teachers undertook the short course at this school and were then placed as teacher-librarians in charge of school libraries. The need for a special course orientated towards school library work, and for the training of a greater number of teachers each year, led, in 1951, to the planning of a one year training course for teacher-librarians. This was, however, a period of acute staffing shortage in Victorian schools, and it was not until 1955 that the course was commenced.

The course is a full-time course lasting for the full academic year with the Chief Librarian of Melbourne Teachers' College as lecturer-in-charge. Subjects of the course include General Librarianship, (Classification, Cataloguing, Subject Headings, Library Routine, History of the Book, Library Development in Australia), School Librarianship (Children's Literature, Reading Interests, Skills and Levels, Remedial Reading, Books and the Curriculum, Library Administration), and School School Library Services (Visual Education Aids, Music, Book Display, Lettering, Book Crafts), experience in schools under trained teacher-librarians and the library service staff embracing School Library Organization, Book Selection, and Teaching. On successful completion of the course students are awarded the Trained Teacher-Librarian's Certificate which is a qualification with Departmental equivalence of three subjects of a University degree. The course has now completed its sixth year and in that time 113 teachers have gained the Certificate. This number includes one from Malaya, two from Indonesia and one from Tasmania. An additional 22 teachers are on course this year.

There is another Departmental certificate, U2 Certificate of Competency in School Library Work. This is designed, not to qualify teachers for a position as teacher-librarian in charge of a central library, but to give some basic library training to teachers who wish to organize a rural school or class library and to help them to make effective use of library facilities in their teaching. To qualify for this Certificate teachers must attend a library vacation school of a fortnight's duration (the week of 1st term vacation and either the week preceding or following it), pass an annual examination in school and general librarianship, and submit a statement from a District Inspector that the candidate has effectively organized and used a class or school library for one year. This certificate has the equivalence of one University subject. About 60 teachers attend the library vacation school each year.

The third form of in-service training, the workshop demonstration, has already been mentioned.

Although the staffing position has eased somewhat in the primary division of the service, it is still acute in the secondary division, and the release of teachers to undertake the course for Trained Teacher-Librarian's Certificate has proved extremely difficult. Most of the large high school libraries are staffed with librarians who are not trained teachers and who have gained their library qualifications through the Library Association of Australia.

Each of the 8 primary Teachers' Col-

leges has its own library which receives an annual grant from the Education Department. The oldest and largest is that at Melbourne Teachers' College which, in addition to serving the needs of the College, serves as the lending library for teachers throughout the State.

With the growth of school libraries, and the ever increasing number of teacher-librarians, has come a growing realization of the need for definite statements on standards of organization and a pooling of ideas on the most effective use of the library in the school. This led to the formation, last year, of the School Library Association of Victoria.

## National Library of Australia Notes

Publications

Two supplements to the Union List of Newspapers in Australian Libraries appeared in May. Supplement No. 2 to Part 1, Newspapers Published Outside Australia, is of 23 pages and lists amendments or additional information relating to over 100 newspapers. Supplement No. 1 to Part 2, Newspapers Published in Australia, is of 65 pages and lists amendments or additional information relating to over 450 newspapers.

Unlocated Research Books

In accordance with a recommendation of the Australian Advisory Council on Bibliographical Services at its 1959 meeting, and to supplement the Union Catalogue which it is compiling, the National Library has begun to issue a fortnightly list of books requested but untraced in Australia after a search of available union catalogues and other bibliographical aids. The list, entitled List of Unlocated Research Books, began with No. 1, dated 7th February, 1961, and is being sent initially to libraries which contribute entries to the National Union Catalogue of Current Monograph Accessions, all of which have agreed to check their catalogues for wanted

items. It is mainly made up from requests received at the National Library from other libraries, which are advised as soon as any of the titles they want are located. Its effectiveness, which it is hoped will increase, may be gauged from the response received, up to the time of writing these notes, from the circulation of the first seven lists. Relevant figures are: titles listed 275; titles found, 127; locations reported for these titles, 354.

Acquisitions

Notable among acquisitions relating to the Soviet Union was a microfilm copy in 64 reels of the records of the Smolensk branch of the Russian All Union Communist Party, known generally as the Smolensk Archive. The original records were seized by the German Army during its invasion of Russia in 1941-45 and later fell into the hands of the Allied Forces, the present microfilm being obtained from the United States National Archives. Also received was the Russian official war history, Istoriia Velikoi Otechestvennoi Voiny Sovetskogo Soiuza, 1941-45, in six volumes. Retrospective sets of Russian material included Osvobozhdnie for 1902-05, published in Stuttgart by Peter Struve, the spokesman of the "legal Marxists"; Vestnik Katorgi I Ssylki, 1914, published in Paris as the "messenger for convicts and Russian political deportees"; and Narodnyi Kommissariat Po Inostrannym Delam, 1922-25, a collection of agreements, treaties and conventions.

A long felt gap in the bibliographical field is being filled by the Kraus reprint of Internationale Bibliographie der Zeitschriftenliteratur, the first volumes of which have now arrived and, in another field, by the receipt of Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, originally published at Bonn, 1828-97, in 50 volumes. Other biographical works received include Dansk Tidsskrift-Index, 1916-57, 42 volumes; Le Long's Bibliotheque Historique de la France, Paris, 1768-78, 5 volumes; and Nachod's Bibliographie von Japan, 1906-29, 6 volumes. Biography is represented by Svenskt Biografiskt Lexicon, of which 15 volumes have appeared since the work was commenced in 1918. Among basic works on modern French history the more important ones received are the Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique, Paris, 1873; Deniau: Histoire de la Vendée, 1878-79, 6 volumes; Hanotaux and De la Force:

Histoire du Cardinal du Richelieu, 1894-1947, 7 volumes; Mirabeau: Collection complete des Travaux a l'Assemblee Nationale, 1791-92, 5 volumes; and Thureau-Dangin: Histoire de la Monarchie de Juillet, 1887-92, 7 volumes.

The availability on microfilm of three series published by the United States Consulate-General in Hong Kong: Survey of the China Mainland Press, Current Background, and Review of Hong Kong Chinese Press, has enabled the Library to complete its coverage of the years before its bound sets of them began.

Among the many items of Australiana the outstanding acquisition consists of the papers of the late Viscount Novar of Raith who, as Sir Ronald Monro Ferguson, was Governor-General of Australia from 1914 to 1920. The papers were deposited on behalf of the trustees of the Novar Estate by Mr. A. B. L. Monro Ferguson of Raith and Novar, Raith House, Kirkaldy, Fife, Scotland, and when partial access to them is possible in 1965 they will constitute an important source for the study of Australian political, administrative military history during the First World

#### AUSTRALIAN BOOKS OF THE YEAR 1960-1961

- STORY OF A VINEYARD: CHATEAU TAHBILK.—Enid Moodie Heddle (F. W. Cheshire).
- AUSTRALIANS NINE PROFILES.— John Hetherington (F. W. Cheshire).
- INSIDE THE WHALE: POEMS.—Evan Jones (F. W. Cheshire).
- THE WALK ALONG THE BEACH.—
  R. A. Simpson (Edwards & Shaw).
- THE STORY OF FIJI.—G. K. Roth (Oxford University Press).
- MELBOURNE: A PORTRAIT.—David Saunders and Mark Strizic (Georgian House Pty. Ltd.).

- WORLD UNKNOWN.—Hume Dow and Richard John Barnes (Oxford University Press).
- AN ANTHOLOGY OF FRENCH POETRY.—James Ronald Lawler (Oxford University Press).
- VICTORIAN HERITAGE.—E. Graeme Robertson (Georgian House Pty. Ltd.).
- IF THE GOWN FITS.—A. P. Rowe (Melbourne University Press).
- JOHN STUART MILL AND THE HARRIET TAYLOR MYTH.—H. O. Pappe (Melbourne University Press).
- IMMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA.—Jerzy Zubrzycki (Melbourne University Press).

# The Library Board of Western Australia Notes

Aided by a large increase of government allocation to the Library Board major re-organisations have been completed in the last few months which will facilitate further and faster development in the future.

A large area of the former Government Printing Office has been taken over to form the Murray Street Annexe. Into it Circulation Section and about a third of the total holdings of the State Library have been moved. It affords shelving for about 100,000 volumes and 1,800 feet of archives. For the first time Circulation Section has premises which permit of a reasonably efficient layout and flow chart. The move of lesser used material from the State Library will give welcome relief from the very overcrowded conditions which have obtained for some years.

A sharp increase of books throughout has made necessary, and the new premises made possible, the installation of an efficient system of bulk handling of books designed to handle a normal load of about 600 volumes a day and peak loads of up to 1000 volumes a day. Books will no longer be handled individually but in units of 12-15 in 15" aluminium troughs, carried within Accessions and Circulation Sections on specially designed trolleys. In transit between the two buildings they will be carried by panel van in stackable carriers, thus eliminating packing and unpacking of books for this move. The trolleys are designed to move down a stack aisle broadside on, which facilitates shelving. Other equipment involved includes a "packing table" which will hold a standard box (used for despatch of books to public libraries) while it is packed, tip it to 45° for ease of screwing on the lid, then tip it vertical and place it on a roller conveyor which will carry it to a flat topped trolley to await collection by carrier. A full box, weighing 70 lbs, will be similarly lifted to table height for unpacking.

Seven new libraries have been established in the last few months including one at Port Hedland, some 1200 miles north of Perth and one at Kununurra, the new government town for the Ord River Diversion Dam project, about 2000 miles from Perth.

The complete renovation of the State Library building, begun in 1956, has been completed by the renovation of Hackett Half, the main reading room. In addition to redecoration an illuminated ceiling and a new lighting system have been installed. The main lighting is provided by continuous fluorescent fittings on the edges of the two galleries, which go all round the Hall. This gives an even spread of about 30-35 lumens at table height. The ceiling is illuminated by fluorescent tubes concealed in the central ventilation panel which also serve to light the top gallery. To afford maximum optical efficiency under the new lighting, the tops of the reading tables have been painted pale grey and pale green, with a specially made polyester based paint giving exceptional durability. The former Principal Librarian's office, which opens off the Hall, has been transformed into a Microform Room equipped with microcard and microfilm readers, and furnished also with two easy chairs. It will be available not only for the reading of microforms but also for blind persons who need to be read to, and for those who wish to use a type-There are of course further microfilm readers in the Battye Library.

A new fitting for the consultation of CBI's and other frequently used bibliographies has been installed in the Bibliographical Centre to save space. It resembles a double sided reading room table 7'6" long x 4'6" wide with a central longitudinal fitting thereon for bibliographies. This fitting is double sided and double decked. In the lower deck, level with the table top, the large volumes of CBI are housed

flat, side by side, each on a tray mounted on runners. These trays pull out across the table, bearing their volumes which may then be opened for consultation. The upper deck faces the other side of the table and holds the small volumes of CBI, BNB and other frequently used tools shelved normally. The fitting has proved convenient in use and has freed some 12 feet of wall space for further shelving.

Among the more important recent "book" acquisitions the following may be mentioned:— the new British Museum Catalogue, the Catalogue Général of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Internationale

Bibliographie der Zeitschriften-literatur Abteilung B, *The Times* on microfilm 1785 to 1830 (thus completing the set of *The Times* from No. 1 to date), the microcard edition of the British Sessional Papers 1861 to 1870 (this is the beginning of a plan to complete the present printed holding, 1867—date back to 1801 over a period of four or five years).

A further development in active preparation is the establishment of a Central Music Library of scores and books. This will be located within the State Library but will lend scores throughout the State both to individuals and to musical societies.

## Public Library of New South Wales Notes

The Tauber Survey

In common with most of the major libraries in Australia, the Public Library of New South Wales has felt the impact of the Tauber survey of library resources. Professor Tauber spent three days at the Library during his visit to New South Wales in April and attended meetings of the Library Board of New South Wales and the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the Library, as well as addressing a large meeting of the branch of the Association in the William Dixson Gallery. The work devolving on the Library, as one of the largest in Australia, in adequately supplying the information required by Professor Tauber has necessarily been very great. But already it is apparent that in spite of quite inadequate time for the purpose, this work has revealed some unexpected strengths and weaknesses in the collection which are being taken into account in the Library's acquisition programme.

In the meantime much important research material is constantly being added. The Library, in its various collections, has many original copies of books listed in Pollard and Redgrave's Short Title Catalogue but has now commenced subscribing to the microfilm copy of all books listed

in the S.T.C. on the basis of 2-years' production of microfilm in each calendar year. The first 66 reels produced in 1938 and 1939 have now been received and are available for use in the General Reference This department, which Department. has always had considerable strength in material on British history, has acquired a number of county histories, including Nichols: History and antiquities of County of Leicester, 1815, to add to its already substantial holdings of county histories. Some important, if unspectacular, technological works recently added to the department (a) Jebsen-Marwedel: Glastechnische Fabrikationsfehler. 2nd ed. Berlin, Springer, 1959; (b) Sagoschen: Bibliographie der gerbereichem-ischen und ledertechnischen Literatur, 1700-1956. Vienna, Springer, 1960; (c) Aeronautical Society of Great Britain: Annual report, 1866-1893; (d) British Electrical Power Convention: Proceedings (No. 1, 1949 +); (e) Metall: Zeitschrift für Technik, Industrie und Handel.

In the Mitchell Library the unique transcript of Midshipman Renouard's "Account of the voyage of the Pandora's tender", 1791, has been bought from a gift of money made in memory of the late Hon. T. D. Mutch who was a Trustee

for more than forty years until his death in 1958. Other manuscripts that have been presented include Blaxfand and Walker papers from Mr. G. D. Blaxland of Mount Colah, and the diary of A. B. Spark from his granddaughter Miss M. Spark of Roseville. Spark was, amongst other things, a member of the committee of the Australian Subscription Library (the ancestor of the Public Library of New South Wales) at various times in the 1820's and 30's. An interesting printed item that has been bought at auction in London is a set of 15, of the total of 20, issues of the very rare Tasmanian and Port Dalrymple Advertiser (Ferguson 1047a). This was printed in Launceston in 1825 by George Terry Howe and only one other copy of it is known, that in the Mercury office in Hobart. The Library has also received a portrait in oils of Elizabeth Hassall, wife of Rowland Hassall, pioneer lay missionary, as a gift from Miss A. McCallum, Pennant Hills; and miniatures of members of the Bonney family, presented by Mrs. N. G. Charley, Wahroonga. Staff, Administration and Equipment

Under the Public Library Act 1899-1958, the control and management of the Library, and all its properties, are vested in a statutory board of 15 Trustees who are appointed by the Governor. The Principal Librarian is Secretary to this board. Much of the business of the Trustees is, however, dealt with in the first instance by a Standing Committee of 5 Trustees. The Committee, elected recently to hold office for the next twelve months, consists of the President (the Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt) ex

officio; Sir John Ferguson, O.B.E.; Mr. G. C. Remington, C.M.G.; Dr. George Mackaness, O.B.E.; and Mr. W. M. J. McNamara.

In continuation of the policy begun last year, five more graduate trainees have been appointed to undertake the diploma course in the School of Librarianship of the University of New South Wales. Those appointed last year were all successful in the annual examinations, most of them attaining distinction or credit, and one passing at the top of the School; these have all been permanently appointed to the staff. In-service training courses of 10 hours' duration, designed primarily as orientation courses for newly appointed members of the staff, have been successfully instituted this year. This is the first time that courses of this kind have been conducted on a formal basis and it is hoped that they can be further developed.

An installation of Compactus shelving has been made in the Circulation Department to accommodate the important and growing collection of books used by external students of the University of New England. This installation consists of ten hand-operated units, each of which measures 9ft by 7ft by 2ft, containing a total of 1,260 running feet of shelving. This is the first installation of Compactus within the Public Library building, although other units have been in use in the Adult Education library, and the final wing of the building now being erected will be equipped almost entirely with electrically operated Compactus units.

# The Cataloguing in Source Experiment: An Appraisal

K. A. LODEWYCKS, Librarian, University of Melbourne

In April, 1953 the present writer published a paper in the Australian Library Journal entitled "The Self-Cataloguing Book". This paper outlined a scheme, which it was suggested might ultimately have a world-wide application and whereby all books of 50 pages or more would be centrally catalogued in the national library of the country of origin from page proofs prior to publication. A procedure was outlined in some detail for the printing of a complete catalogue entry with tracing notes on the verso of the title-page in the published version, as well as the printing and distribution with the books of catalogue cards for libraries.

At the same time the Melbourne publishing firm of F. W. Cheshire Pty. Ltd. agreed to experiment with what has now become known as "cataloguing in source". A number of this firm's publications were catalogued from page proofs by the University of Melbourne Library and the entries were printed on the verso of the title-page. This experiment aroused interest in the United States and due in a large measure to the efforts of Dr. A. D. Osborn, now Librarian of the University of Sydney, the cataloguing in source experiment was subsequently conducted by the Library of Congress with 157 American publishers and was concluded in February, 1959.

A preliminary summing up of the reactions to the experiment from the viewpoints of the Library of Congress, the publishers and the consumers was published in the Fall 1959 issue of Library Resources and Technical Services. Among the publishers, where the most significant objections to the scheme might have been anticipated, the reactions seemed almost wholly favourable and it was said that "all available evidence points to the conclusion that most publishers are willing to do their part to make this undertaking a success".

Among consumers the reactions, arrived at as a result of the most searching inquiries, were wholly favourable, indeed were enthusiastic, and no less than forty substantial benefits accruing from cataloguing in source, apart from the more obvious ones, were enumerated. The Library of Congress expressed objections resulting mainly from its own critical appraisal of the accuracy of descriptive detail in the catalogue entries printed, but admitted that "in respect to main entries, added entries, and subject entries the results were close to faultless" and that "classification presented no problems".

A full report on the experiment was published by the Library of Congress in 1960. Somewhat surprisingly, it concluded as follows:—

"In the light of the experience gained through the experiment, it is concluded that neither a full nor a partial Cataloging-in-Source program is desirable. The Publishers' Weekly and the SACAP programs have suggested methods by which the potential promise of Cataloging-in-Source might be realized in a much more economical way. There should be no further experiments with Cataloging-in-Source. If the new programs fail to meet their objectives, future experiments should be conducted along the lines these programs have laid down."

It would appear that the difficulties experienced stemmed in the main from tight publication schedules and the fact that too many publishers were unable to adapt their routines to ensure the complete accuracy of the catalogue entries as printed. Last-minute changes in publication dates, title-pages, preliminary and illustrative matter, indexes, etc. created imperfections regarded by the Library of Congress as undesirable, particularly in view of the

future possibility of CIS being coupled with the use of a "Cataloguer's camera" for the reproduction of unit cards from the main entry printed in the book.

The full report of the Consumer Reaction Survey confirmed earlier impressions that reactions from this quarter were wholly favourable. It is significant that none of the objections held by the Library of Congress with regard to accuracy of descriptive detail were voiced by the consumers. The primary purpose of CIS is to rationalize in the most efficient way the use of cataloguing skills and subject knowledge, which at present are being dissipated by the multiplication of cataloguing effort on a prodigal scale. The timeconsuming "hard core" of cataloguing effort in selecting the main entry, subject entries, added entries and the classification is still being repeated for the same book in many hundreds of libraries throughout the world. In respect of these operations the CIS experiment does not appear to have shown any shortcomings. The shortcomings, which did appear, related to collation and other descriptive details and these can be readily verified with the finished publication and the errors, if any, rectified by a cataloguer within a few minutes at the most. These shortcomings related, in fact, to the least essential features of CIS.

It was always anticipated that there would be some objections to the publication of anonymous or pseudonymous authors' real names and of the birth dates of living authors. Where such objections arise, these details could be omitted and their omission indicated by a row of asterisks. The missing details, if regarded as important, could still be supplied by the methods employed at present.

In the Fall 1960 issue of Library Resources and Technical Services the Library of Congress Report was reviewed by the representatives of five different kinds of libraries. Of the five all but one, the representative of school libraries, deplored the conclusion that the experiment had not been a success. The alternative aids recommended by the Library of Congress, such as those of the Publishers' Weekly and SACAP were rejected as unsatisfactory substitutes for CIS, since they do not

achieve the essential object of automatically delivering the required cataloguing data with the book itself. It was suggested that the Library of Congress as the national library of the United States should have taken a more realistic view of its obligations to the nation's libraries and that, whatever the cost of CIS to the Library of Congress, the savings, which would result throughout the libraries of the United States and of other countries as well, would be many times greater.

It must be acknowledged that earnest efforts were made by the Library of Congress to conduct the experiment efficiently and that the difficulties encountered were real difficulties. Possibly, CIS in the form of a complete and consistently accurate main entry is still somewhat of an idealistic goal and one attainable only by force of law as was suggested in the present writer's original paper on the subject. However, there is nothing revolutionary in the idea of marketing a product with essential directions for the use of that product. All kinds of appliances are marketed with directions for their installation, use and maintenance. The consumer is free to adapt these directions to his own requirements, if need be, but he normally saves himself much time and trouble by following them implicitly. Similarly, there would appear to be every reason to include in the marketing of printed books those directions for cataloguing and classification, which are not obvious features of the book itself.

Even a comparatively inexperienced cataloguer needs no guidance in the setting out and requirements of a catalogue entry. The description of the title-page, the publication date, the imprint and the collation, as well as series information and contents lists, where applicable, is self-evident from a quick examination of the book and need not be re-stated by CIS. It is directions based on original and expert decisions on the choice of the main entry, the subject entries, the added entries and the classification, which at present are so often lacking, when required to guide the cataloguer, or are at best obtainable only

by searching in various authoritative sources.

The essential directions required by every cataloguer could be prepared without haste, as one reviewer has suggested, by the national library from a manuscript copy of any forthcoming publication well before the publisher's production schedule had reached a crucial stage. It might, in fact, be more convenient to make a copy of the galley proofs available for this purpose. Since the authorship and subject matter of the manuscript remain unchanged in the printed version, the reliability of cataloguing data based only on these is assured and such data could be supplied to the printer at the same time as the manuscript or at the galley proof stage. There need be no further dealings between the national library and the publisher and there would be no interference with the publisher's production schedule. Moreover, the essential requirements of CIS would still be adequately covered.

If satisfactory results involving the use of a cataloguer's camera for the reproduction of unit cards are to be envisaged, the solution still rests with the supply of a complete main entry with the book. Possibly the difficulties of consistently printing such an entry in the book without inaccuracies in collation will remain insuperable. The only alternative would seem to rest with the booksellers. There are already booksellers in Great Britain, who will supply BNB cards with books to libraries. If this service could be extended to include the supply of Library of Congress printed cards, H. W. Wilson cards etc. as requested by libraries at the cost of a small service charge with book orders, all the essential advantages of CIS would be retained. There would be the added advantage that a complete set of cards could be supplied with each book, dispensing with the need for the cataloguer's camera, which is not yet a reality. Established systems of central cataloguing, such as LC and BNB could thus be utilized universally and far more efficiently. All duplication of cataloguing effort could be eliminated insofar as libraries adopted standard methods and the requirements of individual libraries were met.

While the majority of booksellers might be reluctant at first to supply catalogue cards with books, it would soon be apparent that those booksellers, who did provide the service, would attract the bulk of the trade with libraries. There is no reason to suppose that the book trade is less well equipped to handle the marketing of catalogue cards than it is to handle book orders for libraries. Library of Congress cards are already being air-freighted in bulk to libraries overseas and agencies in each country should by this means be able to ensure up-to-date card stocks for supply to local booksellers.

Much would, of course, depend on the ability of the national library or other central cataloguing agency to produce catalogue cards in anticipation of publication dates. Yet, the Library of Congress claims that "the concurrent operation of both the printed catalog card and the Cataloging-in-Source programs would obviously be wasteful" on the score that, of the American publications it catalogues, it receives "the majority of them in advance of the date of issue" and "that cards for an even larger number of books will be available by the time the books themselves are received" in libraries. In the light of these observations no undue delay should be caused by the bookseller having to "marry" catalogue cards with books ordered by libraries.

It would indeed be deplorable, if the imperfections and difficulties, which have led the Library of Congress to condemn the CIS project, were to prevent its revival in a more practical form and on a permanent basis. The benefits deriving from the universal adoption of cataloguing in source or a scheme with comparable advantages, even within the English speaking countries of the world, would be enormous and far-reaching. It has become imperative that a truly effective central cataloguing system on an international scale be achieved in the light of its value in streamlining the organization of bookstock in libraries generally and with regard to the universal demand for its fulfilment as the means of overcoming the continued crisis in cataloguing. Taking the long view, there is reason to hope that, from among the by-products of the scheme, a system of standard cataloguing and classification codes would emerge, sufficiently practical to be worthy of world-wide adoption.

World standards of processing have been applied to many commodities more variable in form and use than copies of a printed book.

### Personnel

GEOFFREY GORDON ALLEN, M.A., has been appointed Assistant Librarian in charge of Acquisitions at the University

of Western Australia.

He was born and educated in England. He graduated from Oxford University with honours in Geography in 1951, and straight away emigrated to Australia. After teaching for three years in Sydney he entered Librarianship through the Public Library of New South Wales. In 1958 he was appointed Librarian of the Division of Animal Physiology, C.S.I.R.O. He has published articles on library matters in the Australian Library Journal, and has also published papers in geographical, musical and veterinary journals, which subjects represent his principal subject interests. He holds the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A.

MRS. JACQUELINE BAILLIE, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed Senior Librarian (Lecturer) at Monash University. For the past six years Mrs. Baillie has been Librarian of the Swinburn Technical College, Melbourne. Formerly she had been for five years a Senior Assistant Librarian with the State Electricity Commission and for two years Chief Librarian of the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Shipping. During her career as a librarian she has also found time to spend five years as a farmer.

WILLIAM GEORGE BUICK, B.A., A.M. (Chic.), has been appointed Assistant Principal Librarian in the Public Library of South Australia. Mr. Buick is a graduate of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago and while in America was awarded a Carnegie Grant to study library services in rural areas. He has been active in the affairs of the Library Association of Australia and has been President of the South Australian Branch and Federal Councillor. His pres-

ent appointment includes the task of Divisional Librarian, Lending Services.

MISS GWENNETH CARROLL, B.A., has been appointed Librarian, Grade II, at Monash University. After several years in the Public Library of Victoria she went to London to a special library and returned to the Public Library for three years before joining the Catalogue Department of the University of Melbourne Library. After some years there she went to the United States where she worked in the Reference Divisions of Cornell University Library and the New York Public Library and, latterly, was Librarian of the Australian Embassy in Washington.

MR. and MRS. PAUL T. H. CHEN have taken up duty in the Orientalia Section of the Cataloguing Division of the National Library of Australia, where they will process mainly Chinese and Japanese works and also assist in book selection and acquisition. Mr. Chen holds the degrees of B.A. (Nanking), B.L.S. and M.S. (Illinois) and M.A. (Drew), and Mrs. Chen, B.A. (Ginling) and M.S. (Illinois). Both have had wide library experience at a high level in China and the United States. They have been given leave of absence from their positions in Taipei, where Mr. Chen is Director of Readers' Services, National Central Library, and Professor of Library Science, Taiwan Provincial Normal University, and Mrs. Chen is Medical Librarian, United States Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2.

GERALD L. FISCHER, B.A., has been appointed Archivist in the Public Library of South Australia. Mr. Fischer is a graduate in History of the University of Adelaide and holds the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A.

BARBARA MARY HALE, M.A., has been appointed Assistant Librarian in

charge of Public Services at the University of Western Australia.

was born and educated Christchurch, New Zealand, graduating with an M.A. degree in English. Having gained the General Certificate of the New Zealand Library Association while an assistant in the Library at Canterbury University College, she spent three years in Great Britain gaining further library experience. Returning to Christchurch in 1952 she was appointed Engineering Librarian at Canterbury University College, which position she relinquished to take up her present appointment. She has taken an active part in Christchurch Branch affairs of the New Zealand Library Association and held office in the New Zealand Federation of University Women.

KENNETH HORN, B.A., Mus.B., has been appointed Chief Accessions Officer at Monash University. Mr. Horn is a graduate of the University of Canterbury and has been Deputy Librarian of that Library since 1952. He joined the staff of the University of Canterbury Library in 1944 after discharge from the Army and was in charge of acquisitions there for several years before becoming Deputy Librarian. He has played an active part in the affairs of the New Zealand Library Association and has been active in musical affairs and in research into medieval music in particular.

D. LLOYD JENKINS, B.Sc., A.O.S.M., Dip. N.Z. Lib. School, has been appointed Divisional Librarian in charge of Reference Services in the Public Library of South Australia. Mr. Jenkins was formerly on the staff of the libraries of Canterbury University and the University of Adelaide, and holds the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A.

R. K. OLDING has been appointed Divisional Librarian in charge of Technical Services in the Public Library of South Australia. Mr. Olding, who holds the Registration Certificate of the L.A.A. has been a Registration examiner in Cataloguing and Classification.

S. L. RYAN, B.A., has been appointed Librarian-in-charge of the Country Lending Service in the Public Library of South Australia. Mr. Ryan, who holds the

Registration Certificate of the L.A.A. has been awarded a scholarship at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, where he will study during 1960-61.

T. BRIAN SOUTHWELL, B.A., has been appointed Chief Reference Officer (Senior Lecturer) at Monash University. Mr. Southwell has been with the Fisher Library from 1941-1960 and has been in charge of acquisitions there from 1946 until he left about a year ago to join Angus & Robertson Ltd. He has played an active part in the affairs of the New South Wales Branch of L.A.A. One of his most enterprising activities has been his association with the University Co-operative Bookshop, of which he was Chairman of Directors. Among his other interests are stage and film production and he has been active in the affairs of the Sydney University Film Group and the International Drama Festival.

MRS. F. E. THOMSON, a senior assistant in the State Reference Library of Tasmania, has been awarded a scholarship by the Sir John Morris Memorial Trust. She will study bibliographical research methods at the C.S.I.R.O. Library and Public Library of New South Wales for a period of two months.

MRS. KATHLEEN THOMSON, B.A., has been appointed Chief Cataloguer (Senior Lecturer) at Monash University. Mrs. Thomson retired from the Public Library of New South Wales some time ago. Most of her library career had been spent in cataloguing and research. She had also been Librarian of the Teachers' College in Armidale and Sydney and, during recent years, has been active in library work both in Australia and abroad. Her last position with the Public Library of New South Wales was that of Technical Officer to the Library Board.

MISS PATRICIA WHITE, B.A., has been appointed to Monash University as Librarian Grade I. After some experience in journalism Miss White joined the staff of the University of New England Library in 1958. She had experience there in periodicals and circulation but for the past eighteen months has been in the Cataloguing Department, in which department she is also working at Monash.

MISS ALBERTA J. WINDUSS, B.A., has been appointed Senior Cataloguer (Lecturer) at Monash University. Miss Winduss leaves the State Library of Victoria where she has been Deputy Lending Librarian and Librarian in charge of Country Services. She has lectured on

several subjects at the Library Training School of the State Library of Victoria, including Cataloguing and Classification at both Preliminary and Registration levels, and has been an examiner and a Representative Councillor for the Association.

#### N.S.W. DIVISION OF CHILDREN'S SECTION

The Annual Conference of the N.S.W. Division of the Children's Libraries Section was held in the Library of Sydney Grammar School on Friday, 20th January, 1961, about eighty people being present.

The late Sir Richard Boyer, then Chairman of the A.B.C., opened the proceedings for the day. He emphasised that books are still the foundation of our civilization. Radio and television could not replace book reading habits, but they do set a challenge, particularly with children. Though there were problems, as long as contemporary books for children were lively and well written, there would be a progression to adult books.

The programme for the morning session was devoted to a discussion of central cataloguing. Mr. Ian Kelly, until recently attached to the Free Library Service Board of Victoria, spoke of his work in preparation of the monthly catalogue issued by the Board. A panel of speakers then discussed existing central cataloguing services and the difficulties and problems inherent in any scheme of central cataloguing designed for school and children's libraries. A composite picture was obtained by hearing the view of Miss Nancy Booker,

Cataloguer at Fisher Library, University of Sydney, Miss Joyce Fardell, Officer in Charge of the School Library Service of N.S.W. and Mrs. Val Watson, Children's Librarian, Bankstown Municipal Library. With invaluable assistance from Miss Jean Arnot, Head Cataloguer of the Public Library of N.S.W., a most most profitable morning's discussion was held.

The Annual General Meeting of the Division was held preceding the afternoon session. Twelve members of Committee were re-elected, together with six new members.

Dr. Leonie Kramer, Lecturer in English at the University of N.S.W., propounded her views on what constitutes a children's classic, and provoked a spirited general discussion during the afternoon session. She maintained that a successful author of children's books should never "write down" for children, and that children are far more grown up in their approach to literature than most adults realise. Her most interesting talk provoked much comment, and proved to be stimulating, not only for Librarians, but for everyone interested in children's literature.





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edited by Henry Mayer

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Here is the full list of the contributors: M. J. Charlesworth, Brian Fitzpatrick, K. S. Inglis, F. Knopfelmacher, H. J. McCloskey, J. R. Maze, R. N. Spann, T. L. Suttor, B. A. Santamaria, Henry Mayer.

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